FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 JULY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes struck military targets 23 July in Sanandaj, Iran, according to an Armed Forces communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. In other activity the same day, Iraqi aircraft hit a large maritime target and an Iranian oil refinery, the communique announced. For its part, Iran charged that the Sanandaj raid, which killed 23 civilians, was directed against civilian targets, according to a Joint Staff communique cited by IRNA. Retaliating for the attack, Iranian artillery shelled economic and industrial installations in Al-Harithah, Iraq, Tehran radio reported.

Israel

The talks with Morocco's King Hassan II exceeded Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' fondest expectations, Jerusalem radio's English service reported, adding that Peres will discuss the visit with U.S. Vice President George Bush, who arrives in Israel next week.

Lebanon

A Hizballah spokesman met with Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The spokesman said Hizballah is prepared to do everything possible to guarantee the success of the security plan in the suburbs, the radio continued. Meanwhile, 1,500 Syrian paratroopers dressed in Lebanese Army uniforms were said to have arrived, the Voice of Lebanon later reported, adding that Kan'an was intensifying his contacts with Lebanese Army officers aimed at forming the security force which will enter the southern suburb.

Elsewhere, former President Camille Sham'un expressed the belief that King Hassan II is brave and sincere in his efforts for peace, according to Voice of Lebanon. Sham'un added that the Hassan-Peres meeting does not justify a boycott of Morocco, according to the radio.

Syria

The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon alleged that Syrian authorities have held a Muslim Brotherhood group responsible for a 9 July blast in Damascus that killed at least seven people. A number of Syrian officers were arrested on charges of collaborating with the Brotherhood, the radio continued.

Saudi Arabia-Yemen

PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas concluded his talks with King Fahd, SPA announced. Al-'Attas said the greater part of the two leaders' talks was devoted to developments in the Arab world, in particular the Palestinian cause and the Iran-Iraq war, the agency added.

OPEC

The Kuwaiti oil minister foresees an "extremely difficult" OPEC session, scheduled to start 28 July in Geneva, KUNA reported. The minister blamed the problem on the rejection of production quotas by some member-countries, the agency continued.

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba dismissed former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali from the Destourian Socialist Party Political Bureau, and dismissed Mzali's wife, the former family and women's advancement minister, from the party Central Committee, Tunis radio announced.

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PLO Seeks Arab Summit To Discuss Peres Visit

JN241813 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] In an official memo to the Arab League, the PLO yesterday called for speeding up an emergency Arab summit to discuss the latest developments in the Arab arena and Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco as well as the impact of this serious move on the Palestinian issue and Arab relations. This was stated by an official Palestinian source in Tunis yesterday. The source explained that the PLO submitted this request in a memo sent to the Arab League's general secretariat.

Arab League Source Denies

LD241319 Kuwait KUNA in English 1207 GMT 24 JUL 86

[Text] Tunis, July 24 (KUNA) — A well-informed Arab-League source denied here Thursday that the PLO had submitted an official memorandum requesting convocation of an emergency Arab summit conference on the heels of Israeli premier's visit to Morocco.

Agence France Presse yesterday quoted a Palestinian source, whom it described as "official", as saying that the PLO had officially demanded an extraordinary Arab summit.

An official Palestinian source told KUNA that Central Committee of Palestinian commando group Fatah requested, in its Tuesday's statement, the PLO's Executive Committee to make a call for such an Arab gathering to confront the situation resulting form Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco.

The source maintained that the Executive Committee has not held a meeting yet, which means the decision has not been taken so far.

Palestinians Demand Severing Relations With Morocco

LD241527 Kuwait KUNA in English 1335 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 24 (KUNA) — A statement issued here today by Palestinian public unions and personalities described Peres' visit to Morocco as "a Moroccan conspiracy" and demanded a halt of relations with the Moroccan regime for "being unqualified for Jerusalem Committee Presidency".

The statement, which was also signed by Palestine National Council members in Kuwait, viewed the visit as a clear step towards eradication of the Palestinian cause and rights.

Urging Palestinian factions to foster national unity in confrontation of what it described as the "new conspiracy", the statement maintained that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The statement voiced rejection to all settlements and initiatives that undermine the Palestinian rights to self determination and statehood.

Khalil al-Wazir Condemns Peres Morocco Visit

JN241808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has condemned the Moroccan king's meeting with enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. In a statement to AFP, brother Abu Jihad warned of the dangers of such developments which harm the Palestinian issue and the Arab world in general.

PFLP's Habash Cables Al-Asad on Peres Visit

JN241954 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 24 Jul 86

[24 July cable from PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad]

[Excerpts] The Moroccan regime embarked on a treasonous move, represented by King Hassan II's meeting with Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Naturally they discussed the Arab-Zionist conflict and the Palestine question. Undoubtedly, this step constitutes a new attempt to revive the Camp David policy and course which stumbled against numerous obstacles as a result of the steafastness of the Arab nationalist and progressive forces.

This flagrant treasonous attempt once again confirms the complete collapse and retreat of reactionary Arab regimes which are doing their utmost to create a state of coexistence with the Zionist entity and to attempt to impose normalization, recognition, and establishment of political, economic, and cultural relations to forcefully reinforce and impose this entity in the Arab nation's body with all that it entails in terms of grave dangers represented by the imposition of imperialist economic and political domination on our Arab homeland.

Brother President, the Arab masses everywhere will reject this new treason and will be capable of putting an end to it because these masses realize the grave dangers stemming from attempts to create coexistence with Israel with all its imperialist tendencies and settlement policies backed by the United States and its aim to control our Arab nation's resources and destiny. Our Arab masses refused and will continue to refuse to coexist with the Zionist entity. The days, facts, and history will confirm the misery of this option to which collapsing, reactionary Arab regimes resort.

Militant brothers, at this political moment King Hassan embarks on his reprehensible move by receiving Shim'on Peres, which constitutes a major challenge to nationalist Arab countries, represented by the steadfastness and confrontation states, and a great challenge to all the nationalist and progressive forces and factions throughout the Arab arena. The Arab masses expect all the nationalists to make their decisive reply embodying their interests, pride, and aspirations.

We in the PFLP urge you and appeal to you to revoke your recognition of the traitor King Hassan II as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, the Islamic Conference, and the Arab

summit. We also deem it necessary to sever all relations with this agent regime and to call for an emergency summit of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front so our Arab masses may feel there are still nationalist Arab regimes which express their objectives, aspirations, and interests. [passage omitted]

'Arafat Opposes Cancelation of Amman Accord

JN241845 Manama WAKH in English 1614 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, July 24 (WAKH) — Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview published here today that he does not hold the decision to cancel the Amman accord between the PLO and Jordan.

'Arafat told the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* that such a decision was in the hands of the various Palestinian popular and legislative organisations.

The Palestinian leader was commenting on Jordan's recent decision to close down some 25 offices in Amman.

'Arafat, however, said only two of the offices belonged to his Fatah group, the mainstream in the PLO.

'Arafat insisted the PLO was still strong despite recent attempts by various forces to discredit its international reputation and pointed out to the support the organisation enjoys inside the Israeli-occupied territories.

The Palestinian leader talked about the present division within the PLO and said the presence of several factions in Syria, has made [it] "impossible" for the factions to agree on a unified program of action.

The PLO chairman expressed hope in the success of Iraqi- Syrian rapproachment adding that such [a] step will help put an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

He also welcomed any confederal unity between the PLO and Egypt or with any other Arab country.

Al-Wazir: 'No Possibility' of Restoring Jordan Ties

PM241315 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 16-22 Jul 86 pp 15,16

[Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, by *Al-Majallah* correspondent in Amman "shortly before his expulsion"]

[Text] A few hours before he left for Baghdad overland en route to Tunis by air, *Al-Majallah* met with Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) at his headquarters in the Jordanian capital and held the following interview with him on his expulsion, his feelings as he leaves Amman after more than 18 months there, and his views on the reasons for this expulsion and for the closing of the Fatah offices in Amman. The following is the text of the dialogue:

Question: What is going on in your mind now as you are packing your bags preparatory to leaving?
Answer: As I am preparing to leave Amman my mind goes back to similar situations from which the dispersed and homeless Palestinian people are suffering. I feel the same way I felt when we left Beirut, not for the homeland but for a place far from it, and later when we left Tripoli. There again we left for another exile far from the homeland. What comes to my mind is the cherished hope of returning to the homeland — the hope that persists in our spirit, thoughts, and aspirations. The painful truth is that we are without a homeland in which we can settle, since we were expelled from our homeland by armed force. The journey of dispersion and diaspora has continued ever since. If a Palestinian is expelled from his place of work and residence, where he has lived scores of years, he does not know where to go. He goes on moving from one airport to another and from one port to another without anybody being willing to receive him. Why? Simply because he has no country.

Question: But these are emotional feelings. What about the political feelings with respect to this departure?
Answer: I would like to clarify several points. We have made intensive efforts with the aim of founding Palestinian-Jordanian relations — historical relations — on a solid base for the future. Our efforts to this end have been continuing, but we clashed with a policy that does not wish these relations to be anything but what this policy dictates. We were looking forward to seeing these relations become relations between brothers, partners, and equals but not subservient or subordinate relations. But truly we have not felt that there was any desire for a spirit of brotherhood.

Question: According to reports from the occupied territories, there is a plan to bypass the PLO leadership, and that plan is being put into effect. Do you expect such a plan to succeed if it really exists?
Answer: No plan will succeed in the occupied territory if its policy is to bypass the PLO leadership or create an alternative leadership. Such plans would further strengthen the Palestinian people's determination in the West Bank and elsewhere to stand solidly behind the PLO leadership. The Western papers have admitted this fact. Some people imagine that ostentatiously hinting at an economic plan could appeal to some people, but we believe that such a plan is only a means to make the people submit to their [not specified] will by playing on the needs of their daily life.

Question: Those who now put forward the idea of a substitute leadership for the PLO believe that the chances of success this time are great because the PLO is not strong enough to prevent this.
Answer: Many of those who make plans to strike at the PLO through declared and undeclared plans forget that the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories are steeped in their experience and in continuous struggle against projects and plans. We have even greater confidence in our Palestinian people; their stand is clear in every predicament facing the Palestinian revolution. We have witnessed this in the people's rejection of the autonomy plot, the local administration project, and the Village Leagues system. All these projects have proved weak and meaningless. We now see how the people are rejecting Peres' new — total or partial — autonomy plan for the West Bank and the

partial plan for Gaza. They also reject the joint administration plan and whatever plans are put forward under the title of "improving the living conditions of Palestinians under occupation." Our people have rejected all these plans with a force and determination known to the world and discussed in the Arab and international media.

Question: It was said that the reasons for your expulsion from Jordan included the Fatah Revolutionary Council statement which criticized Jordan and its policy. What is your answer to that?
Answer: In no way can it be claimed that the reason for the Jordanian Government's measure closing the PLO offices in Amman and expelling people is specific, unseemly wording in the Revolution Council statement. If we were to react emotionally, how then should the PLO react to the many harsh and even deeply wounding words in the speech (King Husayn's 19 February speech freezing coordination with the PLO)? What can we say about a long list of measures which the Jordanian Government adopted against the PLO and its cadres — measures whose impact and effects are harsher than any words?

Question: How do you visualize your future relations with Jordan? Is there any possibility of reconciliation, or has what has happened closed all doors?
Answer: The PLO will continue to care about the historical relations between the Jordanian and the Palestinian peoples. It will avoid anything that might harm these relations regardless of differences in policies between the PLO and the Jordanian Government. We appreciate the Arab brothers' intensive efforts to save what can be saved of bilateral relations. But these efforts were frustrated and, on the basis of what is apparent in the present approach, there is no possibility of restoring relations between the PLO and Jordan on the official level.

PLO Envoy Denies Cool Ties With France

JN241826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Ibrahim al-Sus, PLO representative in France, met with French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Bernard Raimond in Paris yesterday. They discussed current developments in the Arab region, especially the Palestine question. In a press statement after the meeting, Brother Ibrahim al-Sus denied that French-PLO relations are cool. He said that the schedule of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] was the reason that prevented a meeting with Raimond during his recent visit to Tunis. He explained that Brother Abu 'Ammar had to leave for Algeria at the time.

Fatah, DFLP Claim Jericho Attack on Israelis

JN241340 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] An Israeli military spokesman has announced that seven Israeli cyclists were injured in Jericho in the occupied West Bank when a handgrenade was hurled at them from the roof of a house. The Israeli spokesman said that the injured persons were transferred to a Jerusalem hospital in a helicopter and that Israeli security forces besieged the scene of the incident.

Force 17 of the Fatah movement claimed responsibility for this operation, which injured seven Israeli civilians, as the Palestinian unit claimed. The Palestinian statement was received by the Palestinian news agency office in Jerusalem. [sentence as heard]

In a telephone call to our radio, a DFLP spokesman in Damascus claimed responsibility for the Jericho operation, which injured more than 10 Israeli men and women soldiers and destroyed their motorcycles while they passed through a Jericho district, according to the DFLP spokesman.

Joint Forces Attack Lahd, Israeli Forces

JN241859 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday launched a machine gun and rocket attack against a military position belonging to Lahd's agent militias in Yatar in southern Lebanon. One heavy machine gun emplacement was destroyed and several agent elements were either killed or wounded.

The joint forces yesterday also attacked a Zionist military convoy carrying food supplies on the Yarun-Bing Jubayl road. A Joint Forces statement said its men monitored the movement of the Zionist convoy and afterward attacked it 25 meters from the main road using rockets, hand grenades, and medium-caliber machine guns. The attack caused confusion among the convoy's elements who were seen jumping from their vehicles to take cover. Several enemy soldiers were hit as a result.

Al-Shawwa Factory Burned; Gaza Mayor Comments

JN241915 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Citing Palestinian sources in the occupied territory, AFP says unknown persons today set fire to a factory for cleaning and packaging oranges in Gaza owned by former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa. AFP says Palestinian sources said Al-Shawwa's recent remarks supporting Jordan and opposing the PLO were perhaps the cause of this incident. Al-Shawwa commented on this by saying:

[Begin recording] The crime committed against this factory is the means resorted to by various sides to gag people and prevent them from declaring their frank opinions. The incident was definitely perpetrated by a group which does not want anyone to talk frankly or give his clear opinion. This factory, as you know, is for washing and packaging citrus fruits before exporting them to Arab countries. The factory's standard is high. Without this factory, we cannot export our citrus fruits and, therefore, we will lose a basic source of our income. In any case, the issue is not yet clear. Tomorrow or the day after, I will explain and reveal all the information I have in this context. [end recording]

OPECNA: Saudi Arabia Reaffirms Commitment to OPEC

LD211042 Vienna OPECNA in English 1022 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Riyadh, 21 July 86 (OPECNA) — Saudi Arabia has made a categorical reaffirmation of its commitment to OPEC and decried allegations that it is planning to pull out from the organization.

An official spokesman said here Sunday that the Kingdom believed an OPEC agreement on production quotas would be in the best interest of members.

The spokesman regretted that despite repeated statements from the Kingdom reiterating its commitment to oil production quotas and the OPEC pricing system, the country continued to be subjected to 'mendacious campaigns in the foreign press'.

He recalled that Saudi Arabia was the only country which had kept to its OPEC quota right up to the point where its production had fallen to less than two million b/d. Despite discounts offered by others, the Kingdom had remained committed to the official price, he added.

The spokesman said if OPEC states agreed to accept quotas set in accordance with their oil reserves, it would lead to a gradual rise in prices. He added that the overall OPEC production ceiling should be in the range of 16 million b/d.

He referred to earlier statements made by Saudi Arabia calling on OPEC and non-OPEC states to cooperate for the realization of a 'balanced oil policy'. He also denied that the Kingdom boreany responsibility for the current oil price fall, adding that it was ready for 'constructive cooperation' with both OPEC and non-OPEC countries.

The spokesman declared that it was not fair to say that the Kingdom was 'blocking' an agreement on production, prices and national quotas.

Kuwaiti Sees 'Extremely Difficult' OPEC Session

LD241642 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 24 Jul (KUNA) — Minister of Oil Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi, has hinted at the possibility of OPEC ministers not being able to reach a solution to the question of allocating production quotas among themselves during their consultation conference due to be held in Geneva next Monday.

In an interview with KUNA before his departure for Geneva, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah described the atmosphere of the forthcoming ministerial conference as "extremely difficult due to the problems that have resulted from a number of member-countries' rejection of the production quotas proposed to them." He said "We have great hopes of overcoming these problems at another meeting if not at this one." [passage omitted on background to the Geneva meeting]

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah stressed that Kuwait's stand on finding a collective solution to this pending problem was "flexible and we are still prepared to make sacrifices on the production side, hoping that the rest of the member-countries will follow our example in order to reach an agreement that will get OPEC out of this predicament." However, he said that Kuwait will naturally demand its production quota of 900,000 barrels a day as well as [word indistinct] member-countries on the question of allocating production quotas.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

WAKH Rounds Up Gulf Press Reaction to Peres Visit

JN241824 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Manama, 24 Jul (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *Akhbar al-Khalij* asked if peace with Israel is necessary for Arab countries since they will face poverty, famine and economic deterioration in the new future, according to the Israeli ambassador in Paris. He was commenting on the Israeli premiers visit to Morocco.

"The Israeli officials persist in forecasting doom for the Arabs in order to discourage Arab ambitions" the paper pointed out.

"What the Arabs need now is patience and adherence to their legal rights," *Akhbar al-Khalij* concluded.

A just and honourable solution to the Middle East cause can never be concluded except through an international conference attended by all parties concerned including the Palestinian Liberation organisation, Qatari daily *Al-'Arab* said.

"Any attempt to achieve peace through other ways will not but bear only fruits of Arab discord and hinder chances of peace" the paper added.

The paper pointed out that "Israel recognises this and therefore continues to reject an international conference so long as it manages to find inlets through which to enter into separate negotiations would find impossible under the umbrella of an international conference".

Al-'Arab also said that although Israel knows a new Camp David accord will not be feasible particularly after the rapprochement between Damascus and Jordan and freeze of relations between the PLO and Jordan, the start of dialogue between Tel Aviv and any other Arab capital is a gain Israel had for long sought to achieve.

"It is a gain simply because it means recognising the Zionist entity for nothing in return and without commitment to resolve the Middle East crisis in a just manner restoring legitimate rights to Palestinians" it added. [passage omitted]

Kuwaiti press comments Wednesday were sharply critical of the Morocco visit of Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres and said his reception by King Hassan II was a violation of Arab consensus. But one paper said the Moroccan initiative was an attempt to break the current Arab political stagnation.

Front-page editorials underlined the need to confront the controversial Moroccan move but the daily *Al-Siyasah* said the Moroccan initiative stemmed from unmatched wisdom.

The daily *Al-Watan* said the visits menace lies in its publicity which seems to indicate that the Moroccan monarch was not acting unilaterally but within a larger scheme agreed beforehand.

The paper said it feared the outcome of the visit and expected the results would be harsher than the consequences of the 1977 visit of former Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat to Israel which produced the Camp David accords and later a peace treaty between the two governments.

Al-Watan warned that opening the "Moroccan gate" to the Israeli enemy would give Tel Aviv further future inroads into Arab lands.

Al-Anba' argued that "peace deals can be struck between equal parties only" and peace negotiators have to speak from a point of strength else capitulation will be the endproduct for the weaker side.

In equally strongly worded comments, the daily *Al-Qabas* said contrary to official declarations, the visit did not aim at discussing Arab-Israeli peace but rather to give "a face-lift and strengthen the teeth of Israeli occupation under the name of Palestinian self-rule."

The paper recalled that Peres had more than once announced his total rejection of the Arab Fes summit peace plan for the Middle East.

The daily *Al-Ra'y al-Amm* said Peres trip will not bring anything new to the core of the Mideast conflict and represented a new era in political maneuvering in the region towards serving Israeli interests and designs.

The paper added that the visit crowned American-Israeli moves in the region and exacerbated Arab discord and fragmentation.

KUWAIT

AL-SIYASAH Praises Hassan's 'Accurate Calculations'

JN250938 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Quietly...and Away From Sensitivities"]

[Text] The calculations of the man who leads Moroccan policy, King Hassan II, are accurate calculations that should not be a topic for bargaining, explanation, or interpretations that will steer clear of what is right. The man has a stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict, a stand that has caused him many troubles over the past years but whose soundness has been confirmed with the passage of time.

In 1958, King Hassan was the crown prince. His opinion at that time was that the Arabs must consider Israel a community in the Arab region. At the time, Israel was ready to accept anything that would safeguard its existence.

Moreover, at the time Arab radicals or extremists also held a completely different opinion than the young Moroccan leader who had made them face new claculations. In the not too distant past, His Majesty King Hassan stated his stand through *Al-Siyasah* that the Arabs must meet to choose the most virtuous who will then go to Israel and negotiate with it and with its officials instead of only being a mediator and holding indirect

contacts, as these two methods will squander efforts, disperse ideas, and the two parties to the conflict will not be able to reach radical solutions to their differences. Following his interview with *Al-Siyasah*, King Hassan told a French news agency that he was ready to invite any Israeli official to visit him if this official carried with him positive solutions because the Arabs, first and foremost, are seeking a just resolution for the Palestinian cause and realize that Israel's ally is a strong ally that provides it with unlimited support while they have no power to confront this ally, which is the United States. Even the USSR supports Israel's existence and believes in the importance of an Israel living in peace in the Middle East. The only difference between Moscow and Washington on this point is a difference in the method that must be followed to attain a settlement. Will it be through an international conference or through direct negotiations? Also, when the Arabs agreed to the UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 338, they agreed on peace and that they wanted every country in the region to live in security in exchange for the recognition of all the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

On the basis of all of this, the Moroccan king is an Arab leader who enjoys pan-Arab purity and a national perception, as has been manifested in his tackling of the nation's causes over the years. Therefore, his calculations do not deviate from this framework. They are very accurate and only need support from the Arabs so that the Arabs will not lose the opportunity as they did during their dealings with former Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat. Their dealings with Al-Sadat were extremist dealings to some extent and created a gap between the Arabs and Egypt.

Reports mention that Shim'on Peres, the Zionist entity's prime minister, has left for Morocco to meet with King Hassan. I do not believe that any sensitivities should exist if the man has something positive to offer.

Perhaps it is the first time that the Israelis are going to an Arab country. In the past it was Egypt that went to them. In all of the secret contacts that have reportedly taken place between Arabs and Israelis, it was always the Arabs who went to them and not they to us.

What we want for this region, at least at the present stage, is for those who live in it to live in peace and security, particularly since the big powers are putting all of their weight on Israel's side and its interests under the pressure of Jewish diplomacy — which has worldwide influence — and in light of the state of division the Arabs are experiencing.

Though Syria severed its relations with Morocco, these relations did not exist originally in light of Moroccan criticism of Syrian policy toward some Arab issues, chief among which are Syria's attempts to foil the convocation of Arab summit meetings.

We must understand the calculations of King Hassan II with our minds before becoming involved in sensitivities which are of no use at the current stage. The man is experienced in dealing with world figures representing the vairous political schools.

Finally, when we call for avoiding unnecessary sensitivities, our only objective is to not increase the sufferings of the sons of Palestine who have waited more than 30 years to regain part if not all of their land as some who are exploiting this cause for personal political gains or dreaming of achieving other interests are doing.

Interior Minister Says Security 'Unshaken'

PM241526 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 16 Jul 86 p 1

['Abdallah al-'Utaybi report: "Kuwaiti Interior Minister Tells *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*: Kuwait's Security Unshaken Despite Spiteful Attempts"]

[Text] From *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* Gulf bureau — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah has stated that the foreign, economic, and democratic policies of Kuwait as a state and a society make it a target for terrorism.

In an exclusive statement to *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*, Shaykh Nawwaf said that Kuwait's security and stability, which the spiteful are trying to undermine, have not been shaken even for 1 moment. He attributed that to wise leadership and to the unity and solidarity of the Kuwaiti people.

Kuwait had been the target of a series of criminal and terrorist attempts to undermine its security and stability.

Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Sabah said that the incidents which occur every now and then are not confined to Kuwait and that this is a worldwide phenomenon which has spared no country. However, he added, despite these conditions the standard of protection against such incidents can be improved through the measures taken by the government in this connection.

Concluding his statement to *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*, the interior minister said that in the light of the recent developments he expects Arab and Gulf security cooperation to develop and become more effective in the future. He was answering a question on coordination between the Arab and Gulf states on matters of security and on the future of such coordination. He emphasized that there is security coordination between Kuwait and the Arab and Gulf states under the umbrella of the Arab interior ministers council and the security committees. He noted that this coordination has achieved some tangible progress in various fields of security cooperation.

QATAR

Police Release Nine Detained Bahrainis

GF210527 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The nine Bahrainis detained in Qatar while on a pleasure trip near Fasht al-Dibal have been released.

The men, who were detained by a Qatari marine boat near the Fasht on Friday, were released from Al-Ruways police station and returned to Bahrain late on Saturday, an official in Bahrain revealed yesterday.

SAUDI ARABIA

PDRY President Issues Statement on Talks

LD241503 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1407 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 24 Jul (SPA) — His Excellency President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY, stated that his talks with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz were successful and an atmosphere of brotherhood prevailed over them.

He added in a statement before leaving Jeddah at the end of his state visit to the Kingdom that he had reviewed with his majesty ways of developing relations between the two countries and the mutual desire to move these relations forward in the service of the two brotherly peoples' interests and future. He pointed out that the situation in the region had been discussed, and stressed the vital importance of consulations and cooperation between the region's countries, which express the spirit of brotherhood and neighborliness toward their causes, security and stability.

He pointed that out the situation and the developments witnessed in the Arab arena had occupied a large part of the talks, particularly the cause of the Palestinian people and the dangers of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war.

He pointed out that the importance of exerting all efforts to surmount marginal disputes and to take steps that will contribute to regional Arab solidarity had been stressed. [passage omitted]

PDRY

Aden Reports Arrival of Libya's 'Umar

EA241713 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah General People's Congress, arrived in Aden at noon today at the head of a delegation for a visit to our country due to last several days. In a press statement to the *Aden News Agency* on his arrival, Brother Miftah said: My brother colleagues in the People's Congresses and People's Committees of the Great Jamahiriyah and I are honored to come to our brothers in Democratic Yemen with a spirit of affection, dialogue, and togetherness. We, the people of the Great Jamahiriyah, and the Yemeni people always feel that the bonds between us are firm and strong and that there are numerous common denominators which work in favor of constant meetings and dialogue in the hope of achieving what we want for our Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf. [passage omitted]

Deputy Foreign Minister Departs for Nicaragua

GF151354 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah left Aden this morning for Nicaragua to represent our country in the festivities of the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

ANA has learned that Brother 'Imayah is carrying a written message from Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, to Comrade Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

YAR

Libyan People's Congress Delegation Arrives

GF151850 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, arrived in Sanaa this evening. He is leading a large delegation from the General People's Congress and committees in fraternal Libya on a visit to our country that will last several days. During this visit the delegation will attend the convocation of branch conferences of the General People's Congress. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister on Unity Talks, Soviet Union

PM231444 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 11 Jul 86 pp 32-33

[Interview with Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani by 'Afaf Zayn in Sanaa; date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The interview with the YAR prime minister coincided with important developments in the area. President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was on his way to Addis Ababa for a bilateral summit with the Ethiopian president and preparations were under way for a tripartite summit in Tripoli, Libya. The bilateral summit between Salih and Mariam came following intensive diplomatic activity by the YAR in several African Arab and African directions, as well as renewed efforts to overcome obstacles to unity between the two Yemens.

Al-Hawadith: Do you believe that the outcome of the tripartite summit in Tripoli will bring closer the unity between the two parts of Yemen?

Prime Minister: What you have said is true. The meeting between Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, president of the People's Supreme Presidium in our southern part of the country, is in itself an important event. There is no doubt that from our viewpoint any meeting between brothers could only augur well for both parts of the Yemeni homeland, as well as for both parts of the Yemeni homeland on the one hand and sisterly Libya on the other. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: In view of the optimism you express, how far will the tripartite summit succeed in removing the obstacles that have so far prevented even a minimum of coordination? Do you believe that the new rolitial leadership in Aden is serious about

restoring cohesion between the two parts of Yemen, and how can the ideological differences be overcome when the question of uniting the two parts of Yemen is discussed?

Prime Minister: As I said, the meeting of the presidents of both parts of the country is an important event and will contribute to the development of fraternal ties between them. I believe that the achievement of Yemeni unity is the highest aspiration of the Yemeni people. In the past the two parts of the country made far-reaching progress in coordination for the achievement of Yemeni unity, beginning with the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli declaration and ending with the setting up of unity committees by the two parts of the country which have completed their studies of a unified state in various fields. These include the constitutional committee, which completed drafting the unified state constitution and the course the unified state will pursue. Articles of this constitution provide for Islam as the religion of the state and Islamic Shari'ah as the source of legislation in the unified state. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: With regard to the message you recently received from the Soviet ambassador in Sanaa which is addressed from Soviet leader Gorbachev to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, does it contain any positive initiative from the young Soviet leadership toward the YAR, bearing in mind that the Soviet leader wishes to strengthen ties with influential countries in the Arabian Peninsula?

Prime Minister: Our relations with the Soviet Union are solid and strong. They date back more than half a century, when these relations were established in 1928. There is cooperation between us and the Soviet Union in various fields. The message concerned relations between the two countries and matters of common interest. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: When U.S. Vice President George Bush visited Sanaa he clearly praised the political ledadership and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's role. It appeared to the quarters concerned in Moscow that the United States is seeking to establish direct relations with the YAR. Do you think Bush's visit and his statements prompted the Soviets to hasten to express positive intentions toward your country?

Prime Minister: Our foreign relations are based on the principle of nonalignment and our foreign policy stems from the basis and principles which the eternal 23 September revolution has defined and which have been confirmed in the National Charter. This policy is based on cooperation with all countries. On the basis of this principle we have good relations with the Soviet Union as well as with the United States. [passage omitted]

Sanaa Radio: Peres Visit 'Challenge' to Arabs

JN241307 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 24 Jul 86

[From the Press Review]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In its editorial today, the newspaper *Al-Jumhuriyah* talked about the ill-omened visit paid by the Zionist entity's prime minister to Morocco. The paper says this visit is considered a challenge to the Arab nation and a violation of joint pan-Arab action, as well as an infringement of the Arab League Charter and resolutions of Arab and Islamic summits pertaining to the Palestine question. The visit inflicted more grave damage on the Arab nation's central cause and on efforts being exerted to attain a just and comprehensive solution to it.

The paper pointed out that our country's stand toward the visit, which was announced yesterday and which denounced this step out of the YAR's firm pan-Arab stand and its commitment to collective action and joint efforts, affirms the principles on which our country's policy is based and which are built on a firm stand toward fateful pan-Arab causes — a policy which has become ideal for defining the course to be followed in the event of any crisis facing these causes or which tries to turn them from the sound course. This was embodied by our national charter which guides our political path. This was also defined by the objectives of our triumphant September revolution which did not ignore to outline our stand vis-a-vis any fate facing our Arab and Islamic nations.

Cairo Newspapers Assess Peres' Visit to Morocco

NC250824 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2158 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jul (MENA) — Friday's Cairo newspapers comment on the results achieved by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco and his talks with King Hassan II.

The *Al-Ahram* newspaper affirms that this visit is a positive and courageous step toward bolstering the peace march and ending the present deadlock. Egypt's support for the visit, the paper notes, proceeds from its correct understanding and awareness of the facts pertaining to the current situation in the region. Egypt's stance is linked to the hope that this visit will break the deadlock and drive peace efforts forward.

This aim will be difficult to realize unless there are positive indications of flexibility on the part of the Israeli position. What is required is Israel's realization of the importance of Arab Jerusalem to the Arab and Islamic worlds and its recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the framework of international agreements which guarantee the right of countries in the region to live in peace, including the Palestinian state and the State of Israel.

The paper attacks the Israeli publicity accompanying this visit. Israel is making a grievous mistake if it thinks that such publicity is sufficient to portray it to the world as a peace-loving state that is seeking negotiations, the paper adds. What counts in the end is what Israel can offer as concrete proof of its good intentions to achieve peace, including acceptance of the principle that it is inadmissable to seize territory by force and a willingness to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

The paper emphasizes that Israel would do well to follow up this latest step by proclaiming its acceptance of the concept of holding an international conference on the Middle East. It should now prove its good intentions by abandoning its repression and intimidation of the occupied territories and thereby begin to establish a sense of trust with the Palestinians.

The paper also refers to Arab and international reactions to the visit. If one sets aside the frenzied reactions on the part of certain Arab countries, particularly Syria, then it could be said that most reactions were supportive of the visit, even if such support was done with silence. This proves that moderation within Arab circles has expanded and that there is now a belief in the correctness of following a more realistic path toward peace.

The *Al-Akhbar* newspaper wonders why Peres went to Morocco, when he did not have any new peace plan, when he refuses to negotiate with the PLO, and when he will not make any concession with regard to withdrawal from Arab territories. The paper also wonders why Peres undertook this visit amid such a media uproar. King Hassan II had stipulated that he would agree to meet with Peres if he had something serious and new to offer. King Hassan II had also affirmed that the meeting would be held within the framework of the Fes summit resolutions. The paper says that the goal of this media uproar was to get King Hassan II involved, something from which Israel could profit on the domestic front. This is evinced by the Moroccan king's commitment not to inform any Arab country of the planned meeting while Israel leaked the news to the United States.

The newspaper asserts in conclusion that this meeting was a stab in the back of all Arab moderates. It was an attack directed at their hearts, for the failure of the meeting has dealt a powerful blow to the peace process. It has now become impossible for any Arab leader to take the risk of believing Israel's protestations regarding the peace for which it insistently asks but for which it offers nothing in return.

The paper urges the world to realize the extent of the Arab's sincere desire to achieve peace without the upheavals and condemnation offered by certain parties. The world must realize the extent of Israel's error in embarking upon such a move for the sake of dramatic sensationalism.

The *Al-Jumhuriyah* newspaper refers to comments which vacillate between describing Peres' visit to Morocco as a failure or a success. The paper says that such remarks remind us of the November 1977 analyses, which hastened to assert that Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem had failed merely because no draft agreement had been reached during the first "round." It took nearly a year to bring about the Camp David agreement.

The paper affirms that anyone who looks at current events from the perspective of Arab-Israeli interests and reassesses the achievements made since Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem 9 years ago must admit that the visit to Jerusalem was successful from the moment Al-Sadat's plane landed at the Israeli airport, irrespective of what happened later.

In conclusion, *Al-Jumhuriyah* says that the primary significance of the Jerusalem visit was the fact that it even happened. The Ifrane meeting has exactly the same significance, regardless of the results of the actual discussion. Both events mark the beginning of a new road.

Commentary Views Arab Reaction

NC241457 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Commentary by Muhammad Sharaf]

[Text] In connection with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco and his talks with King Hassan II, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has said that Egypt supports any initiative to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region. We do not believe that there is a single person the length and breadth of the Arab world who disagrees with the premise that a just and comprehensive peace is a historical, not a transient need for all the peoples of the world, and not just for the Arabs.

The Egyptian view, spelled out by President Mubarak, is that this meeting may give impetus to the peace process in the region. This, in clear and precise words, means that objections on principle to contacts between Arabs and Israelis in positions of authority are groundless. Objections could be substantiated only if directed against an Arab party with authority or effective influence who agreed to relinquish legitimate Arab rights.

Hence, the reaction of Arab states and major powers to the Moroccan-Israeli talks should be looked at without bias. The Syrian regime right away broke off relations with Morocco. This was a rash and hasty reaction. Algeria and Iraq condemned the talks on the grounds that they did not take place within the framework of a collective Arab agreement. As for the Libyan leaders, they were seemingly dumbfounded by this event. The other Arab countries were slow to declare their positions.

What concerns us here is the Palestinian and Jordanian reaction. The Palestinians denounced the Moroccan move lest it lead to the infringement of their legitimate, just, and historic rights, particularly the right to achieve self-determination, to retrieve their legitimate rights, and to become an independent entity. Naturally, the major countries of the West supported the Moroccan-Israeli talks with varying degrees of enthusiasm. The Soviet media were critical because they saw them as a prelude to separate reconciliation treaties with Israel. As we know, the policies of the major countries are governed by their strategic interests, particularly their economic and military interests. The element missing from the whole equation is the will of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied land. We know that the Palestinian people's struggle, both inside and outside the occupied land, effectively demonstrates that they insist on their legitimate rights and their independent and distinctive historical identity. This, in fact, is the decisive factor in the whole situation.

As for Egypt's position and its endeavours toward a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace, no one can ignore the fact that during the autonomy talks it staunchly rejected the Israeli negotiators' attempts to take away the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to an independent nation. One point remains: namely, the argument that Morocco's acceptance to negotiate with Israel hastens Arab disintegration. But, as we know, the disintegration of the Arab front has reached such a point already that it can go no further.

Proposal for African Conference Greeted 'Favorably'

NC241710 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] African circles participating in the OAU foreign ministers conference in Addis Ababa have responded very favorably to Egypt's proposal to host a conference for African military officials responsible for strategic coordination and training, with a view to formulating a unified approach to African armies. African ministers immediately expressed their support for the proposal. The OAU secretary general will coordinate with Cairo in order to prepare for this conference so it may take place before the end of the current year.

The proposal was put forward in the address given today by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, on the African Defense Committee report. In his speech, Dr Ghali discussed the proposed establishment of an African defense force. His excellency stressed that Egypt agrees in principle to the formation of such a force, while pointing out that it faces certain difficulties in terms of the diverse military strategies and training and armament systems of the countries of the continent. Dr Ghali said that it was important for African countries to cooperate more extensively in arms, equipment, and ammunition procurement, particularly as some of these countries have armaments industries employing the most advanced methods.

Nigerian Envoy Meets Saddam, Conveys Message

JN231623 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received Nigerian Education Minister Jubril Aminu, envoy of Nigerian President Major General Ibrahim Babangida. The Nigerian envoy conveyed to the president a message from the Nigerian president on the cordial bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Urabi.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Visit to Bulgaria

JN241505 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad this afternoon following a 4-day visit to Bulgaria. Tariq 'Aziz held talks with senior Bulgarian officials in Sofia to bolster relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Reportage on Visit

For Bulgarian media accounts of the visit to Bulgaria by Tariq 'Aziz, including meetings with Chairman of the State Council Todor Zhivkov, Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Georgi Atanasov and a banquet speech, see the Bulgarian section of the 22 July Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Communique No 2,301 Details Air Raids, Combat

JN241707 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,301 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 July 86]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the power of truth and their belief in God, the glorious Iraqis are defending their homeland and nation and the people's dignity, imposing absolute control over our renegade enemies on land, at sea, and in the air.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. With God's help, Iraq is proceeding from one victory to another, imposing further losses on the enemies of freedom and peace and on the spiteful anti-Arab foes because they insist on war. Our daring Air Force is continuing its successful raids against enemy military targets or targets which feed its war efforts, cutting off supplies to the enemy of God and our enemy and preventing the evil gang from exploiting the resources of its aggression. Today, our brave pilots carried out the following missions:

A. At 0915 [0515 GMT] today, our planes hit an enemy command center and scored direct hits.

B. At 1200 today, our planes launched a successful raid against the Sanandaj military camp, destroying camp buildings, setting their targets ablaze, and killing large numbers of enemy troops.

C. At 1201 today, our planes attacked 250-300 enemy vehicles and 100-120 enemy tents. Our planes spread destruction, destroying tents and vehicles and killing large numbers of enemy troops.

D. At 1208 today, our brave pilots attacked a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an effective, accurate hit.

E. At 1445, our planes carried out a daring raid against the Kermanshah oil refinery, devastating its targets and setting refinery installations ablaze, leaving columns of smoke rising from them.

F. At 1410 today, our brave pilots launched a lightning raid against the sugar factory in Dezful, scoring direct hits on their targets and destroying them.

After carrying out their missions, our pilots returned to base, safe and triumphant, God be praised. God bless our Air Force — commanders, officers, pilots, and other ranks. God be praised. They go forward to new victories upholding truth, obliterating falsehood, and bringing peace opportunities closer. From God we seek support.

2. Two enemy men were killed; seven rifles of various types and one 106mm gun were seized in the VI Army Corps northern sector. One ammunition dump was burned and one observation post was destroyed, killing those manning it, in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

3. One vehicle was burned and its driver killed and four ammunition dumps were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector. Four enemy men were killed and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

4. Our units at the VII Army Corps front opened fire on enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting losses in men and equipment. They also destroyed one machine gun and three gun emplacements and burned one vehicle.

5. One enemy soldier was killed and one machine gun, two infantry positions, and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. One raft and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of Tigris.

6. The spiteful enemy forces shelled the Al-Harithah area with long-range artillery.

7. A number of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forces and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 July 1986

King Husayn To Visit Damascus 'Next Week'

JN241426 Doha QNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 24 Jul (QNA) — King Husayn of Jordan will pay a visit to the Syrian capital early next week. Informed sources in Amman say that Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i will accompany the Jordanian king on this visit.

The visit is part of the Jordanian monarch's efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and effect Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation. King Husayn visited Baghdad early this week.

Reaction to Peres' Meeting With King Hassan

Amman Reports Communique

JN241145 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] A joint communique on the Ifrane talks held between King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in the past 2 days was issued at noon today. The communique said that basically the two sides discussed the situation in the Middle East and the circumstances that might contribute to bringing about peace in the region.

The communique pointed out that King Hassan II explained to the Israeli prime minister the Fes plan to bring about peace in the Middle East, which constitutes a base for a just and comprehensive peace in the region. The communique pointed out that Shim'on Peres presented his stand toward the Fes plan and reviewed the Israeli viewpoint toward peace. The communique said that the meeting was characterized by exchanging viewpoints and was not aimed at holding negotiations between the two sides. It pointed out that King Hassan II will inform the Arab leaders of what was discussed in his meeting with Shim'on Peres.

Moroccan King Hassan II announced that his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stumbled because of Peres' refusal to accept holding negotiations with the PLO and withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967.

In a speech delivered over Moroccan radio and television last night, King Hassan II said that he concluded the talks when Peres refused to agree on these two demands. The Moroccan monarch asserted that he did not inform in advance any Arab or foreign country of his intention to meet with the Israeli prime minister. He said that he alone is responsible for this meeting and that if he has made a mistake, then he alone is responsible for it.

King Hassan II said it seems that U.S. President Reagan knew of the meeting from the Israeli side and invited the Israeli side to hold this meeting in Washington but he insisted that the meeting be held in Morocco. He added that he chose this time to meet with the Israeli prime minister for two reasons: First, because the extremist Likud Party will soon assume power in Israel and, second, because of the great number of Arab differences.

AL-DUSTUR Comments

JN241128 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 Jul 86 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The Visit's Possible Results and Repercussions"]

[Text] We write this article before King Hassan II announces his expected statement on his meeting with the Israeli prime minister. Regardless of what he will say, the most important result of this meeting — for both men — is that it took place. In the case of Israel, it is the second public contact between an Israeli prime minister and an Arab leader.

The majority of Israeli leaders and politicians have predicted this early result of Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco. In an effort to check the public's expectation, some of those officials affirmed that the importance of the visit lies in its occurrence, irrespective of whether or not it will bring any other results.

Although the meeting of the Moroccan king and the Israeli prime minister can acheive positive reuslts for Israel and a great diplomatic success for Shim'on Peres himself, a host of negative and harmful results and repercussions on the entire Arab level can be expected.

First: Peres' visit will undoubtedly increase the trends of despair and frustration prevailing among Arab masses. This will most probably open the door to the advocates of defeat and surrender on the one hand, and to the advocates of violence and extremism on the other.

Second: This visit may eventually lead to a contractual state of "peace" with another Arab country and to another big success for Israel's strategy, which is based on concluding separate peace agreements with Arab countries without having to recognize the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights.

Third: This visit will certainly affect sincere diplomatic efforts to heal the rift, acheive Arab solidarity, and remove the obstacles facing an Arab summit conference. This will exacerbate the situation of division and confusion in the Arab homeland.

Fourth: Receiving Peres in an Arab, African, and Muslim country will sooner or later make some friendly countries boycotting Israel and refusing to deal with it reconsider this stand, especially after Morocco repeated the Egyptian precedent in this regard.

Fifth: The Israeli traditional demand calling for holding bilateral and direct Arab-Israeli peace talks will acquire more advocates and supporters on the international level because the visit gave this demand credibility and weight. This means an end to the idea of an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

While unable to pinpoint all the negative results and effects of Shim'on Peres' public visit to Morocco on this occasion, we do not believe that the U.S. loans and aid that Morocco can obtain in return for this action can justify the heavy price Arabs and the Arab cause will pay for this ill-omened adventure.

25 July Editorial

JN250822 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 25 Jul 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "What Next After the Ifrane Meeting?"]

[Text] The result of the Ifrane meeting between King Hassan II and the Israeli prime minister is not a surprise for those who know the truth of the Israeli stands toward peace in the Middle East. Moreover, neither the joint communique issued after this visit nor the Moroccan monarch's speech in which he tried to justify his meeting with the enemy prime minister brought anything new that we did not expect, especially since news agencies reported on the meeting.

The truth is, as we said on the first day, that the basic aim of the meeting was merely to hold it in a public way to abolish the barrier of shame and gradually remove the Arab masses' sensitivity against future meetings between Arab and Israeli officials. Otherwise, what is new in Shim'on Peres' stand when he rejected before the Moroccan monarch withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories as well as negotiations with the PLO? And what is new in Israel's rejection of the Fes resolutions? Was it necessary to hold the Ifrane meeting so that Hassan II could hear from Peres what the entire world has heard from him and from other Israeli leaders for several years: That Israel rejects withdrawal, negotiations with the PLO, and the Fes resolutions? Did His Majesty King Hassan II, who is a clever politician, expect Shim'on Peres to simply abandon the basic principles of official Israeli policy toward the occupied territories and the PLO at a time when Peres is heading a government half of whom regard withdrawal as an infidelity to the Torah and negotiations with the PLO as a great sin committed against the Jewish people?

We do not think his majesty the king was ignorant of the expected results of his meeting with Peres. Most probably, he sought this public meeting for reasons that are more linked to Morocco and its international relations than to Palestine. Moreover, he probably wanted to hold this meeting to normalize contacts between Arab and Israeli leaders to serve the aforementioned aims.

His majesty says that Morocco is a sovereign state, that the Moroccans are a brave people who do not fear negotiations or dialogue even with enemies, and that the Arab League's charter does not prevent contacts with the Israelis. Naturally, we concede the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Morocco and respect its independence. We also concede the courage of the Moroccan people and their leadership. However, these implicit assumptions are not the subject of dispute over the step taken by his majesty in meeting with Shim'on Peres. The subject of dispute is the wisdom of the measure itself. In our opinion, it is illogical that an Arab state grant public recognition of Israel in such a manner concerning a pan-Arab cause involving all Arabs vis-a-vis the three no's that Shim'on Peres declared in Ifrane. The talk that the Arab League's charter or the Fes resolutions do not prevent contacts with Israeli leaders is an assumption that implies severe injustice to both the charter and the resolutions.

Perhaps the clearest proof of the Moroccan king's feeling that his meeting with Shim'on Peres implied a violation of the traditions of Arab action is that Morocco itself severed relations with the Al-Sadat regime for the same reason. Moreover, his majesty was eager to conceal his intention to meet with the Israeli prime minister by not informing any Arab leaders because he knew their stands in advance. For reasons that are understood and known, only President Reagan knew of the meeting.

This political clamor in the Arab arena caused by the ill- omened meeting should not continue and there should be prompt action to contain its effects and results, especially since the Israeli stand toward peace has become irrefutably known by Morocco which is supposed to stop any dialogue from now on. His majesty the king said that he who tries and succeeds has two rewards and that he who tries and fails has only one reward. We hope his majesty will learn a lesson from all that happened. The dialogue with the Israeli leaders, even with the assumption of having good intentions, will be useless in the absence of Arab solidarity. Furthermore, weakness and fragmentation will not regain a right or save a homeland. What is demanded first is the intensification of the efforts to restore the cohesion of Arab ranks. What is also demanded is the creation of an Arab stand that negotiates and holds dialogue from a position of power and capability. Without this, any other action will be futile. The efforts of the sincere ones should be exerted to restore cohesion to Arab ranks.

AL-RA'Y Views 'Lesson'

JN250906 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 25 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Rule and the Lesson"]

[Text] Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco has ended in the failure which it inevitably had to face. It was not difficult for clear-sighted people to see such a failure since this visit was being prepared from behind the scenes and without the knowledge of or consultation with any Arab, as was declared by the Moroccan monarch himself. What took place confirms the basic facts that are evident in the following points:

First, the essential obstacle or basic reason impeding a just and comperehsive settlement of the so-called Middle East problem is represented by the steady Israeli strategy which involves haughtiness, intransigence, and the determination to annex the land, to disavow Palestinian Arab people's rights, and to maintain the no war no peace situation in the region.

Second, the talk which claims that what is present between the Arabs and Israel is represented by a chill and psychological barriers is idle talk and a delusion which Israel fabricated and continues to disseminate. The Arab-Israeli conflict is one of existence and survival.

Third, Israel's intentions and aims need no exploration because they are clear to all and, consequently, they need no exchange of viewpoints.

Fourth, changing the Israeli strategy cannot be achieved by picnics or warm hospitality but by a clear Arab stand built on Arab solidarity and based on an intrinsic power that is capable of changing balances and using all capabilities and means to regain usurped rights and to liberate relatives from the yoke of occupation.

Fifth, violating these facts can only lead to further Arab fragmentation and to more differences and divisions among the Arab ranks.

Jordan was aware of these facts and always considered them among the basic principles on which its policies and moves for the sake of bringing about a just, honorable solution are based. Moreover, Jordan realized that this can only be attained by creating an appropriate Arab atmosphere and by unifying all of the potentials in the direction of the one goal and aim. Hence, King Husayn moved in this direction, the direction of clearing the Arab atmosphere and creating appropriate circumstances to converge the Arab stands and unify their views toward various events and issues facing our nation, particularly the Palestine question, that cannot be resolved by separate solutions or by considering it an issue of interest to a certain Arab party without taking other parties into consideration.

There is a clear proposal that is receiving wide Arab and international support to solve the region's problem. This proposal is an international conference to be attended by the five big powersand all parties to the conflict. If this proposal receives sufficient support and strong rallying by the Arab nations as well as joint Arab actions in the international arena, then it will not be difficult to attain.

Draft Economic Agreement Reached With Kuwait
LD241543 Kuwait KUNA in English 1210 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, July 24 (KUNA) — Kuwait and Jordan Thursday reached a draft agreement on economic, trade and technical cooperation.

The agreement includes development of relations between the two countries in the investment fields.

The discussions, which were held here, come as completion of the talks held here last month during the meetings of the Arab Economic Unity Council which was attended by the Kuwaiti Minister of Finance Jasim al-Khurafi.

The Kuwaiti delegation which took part in the draft discussions, led by the assistant undersecretary of the Finance Ministry Mustafa Jasim al-Shemali, returned home today.

1,500 Syrian Paratroopers Reportedly Arrive

NC250629 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] According to a political source in West Beirut, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an has intensified contacts with officers from the 1st and 6th Brigades in an effort to form the security force that will enter the southern suburb. The source added that the Syrian command has brought in 1,500 paratroopers during the past 2 days for this purpose. The Syrian paratroopers were dressed in Lebanese Army uniforms.

Explosion in 12th Brigade Commander's Car

NC250439 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] An explosion took place in a Greek Mercedes 280 at 2200 last night. The car, which belongs to Colonel Muhammad Sa'd, commander of the 12th Brigade, was parked near the Al-Tuhk building across from the Jordanian Embassy in Verdun. The explosion resulted in material damage only.

Hizballah To Help Guarantee Security Plan Success

NC250609 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Hizballah spokesman Shaykh Ibrahim al-Amin met with Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, yesterday. After the meeting, Shaykh al-Amin said that things have been proceeding as scheduled. He added: We are prepared to do everything possible to guarantee the success of the [security] plan in the suburbs.

Sa'adah: Only Army Should Handle Security

NC241653 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Phalangist leader Dr George Sa'adah has stressed that his party rejects handing over security in Lebanon to any party other than the Lebanese Army. He said that if the Lebanese Army is unable to carry out all security tasks in Lebanon, it does not mean that the leader of this area or that, or this minister or that deputy can decide who will implement a security plan in Lebanon. He said that only the primary constitutional institution — the cabinet headed by the president — can decide this. The Chamber of Deputies is empowered to enact laws. Moreover, any military force entering Lebanon without a request from the legitimate Lebanese institutions is absolutely illegal.

Dr Sa'adah warned that there are schemes and plots intended to create tension, sedition, and other problems in the eastern area. The aim is to show that there is no security there and that therefore security plans and organs are needed. [passage omitted]

Israel Allegedly Completes Annexing New Strip

NC250636 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Reports from the south yesterday indicate that the Israelis have recently completed the annexation of some 31 square km of land. This area extends from the outskirts of Al-Khayyam village, through the entrance to Kafr Killa, Al-'Udaysah, and Markabah, and as far as Hula village in the Marj 'Uyun district. Barbed wire, which in some areas runs 500 meters into Lebanese territory, has been set up around this land. More than 10 observation towers have been erected in the area. Work began in this new strip about 14 months ago. [passage omitted]

Anti-Israeli Operations in South Reported

NC250940 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Members of the national resistance have carried out a series of daring operations against posts manned by the occupation forces and agent Lahd personnel. The resistance men used rockets to attack a position held jointly by the occupation forces and agent Lahd militiamen in the Ramyah hills, scoring direct hits. The occupation forces immediately combed the area with various types of machine guns and artillery.

Members of the national resistance ambushed an agent Lahd foot patrol along the Balat road in the eastern sector at dawn yesterday. The resistance men sprayed the patrol with bursts of rocket and machine gun fire, killing one man and wounding three others. Two enemy helicopters immediately flew over the area and carried out a combing operation with heavy-caliber machine guns. Ambulances were rushed to the scene to evacuate the wounded.

In another development, members of the national resistance have issued a statement in which they claimed responsibility for shelling a gathering in 'Ayta al-Sha'b in the western sector. The statement added that an enemy personnel carrier stationed nearby was destroyed in the attack. [passage omitted]

'Agents' Attacked 24 July

NC241146 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The members of a resistance group fired 107-mm katyusha rockets toward a position manned by agents in the 'Ush al-Nahl area near Bra'shit in the central sector of southern Lebanon at dawn today. Another group shot rockets at a second post held by agents in Al-Suwwanah in the vicinity of Bint Jubayl. Casualties are unknown due to the security cordon imposed on both places.

Amal Issues Statement on Hassan-Peres Meeting

NC241829 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Amal Movement political bureau held its weekly meeting today chaired by Minister Nabih Birri. The bureau

discussed political and security affairs at home and in the Arab world, and then issued a statement, saying: The treasonous step taken by the king of Morocco has surprised nobody, particularly since the recent meeting is not the first he has had with leaders of the Zionist entity. Several secret meetings have been held in the past. King Hassan has also sponsored several conferences held to plot against the Arabs and their leading issue — Palestine.

The political bureau sees Peres' visit as a link in the chain of plots to liquidate the Palestinian issue, and asserts that it was arranged by the United States and Israel in order to end the isolation of the parties to the Camp David accord. The statement adds: This meeting benefits Israel and the United States, which want to entranch Arab differences and deal with the Arab states separately.

The statement lauds the national resistance in the south, describing it as a living example to all Arabs and Muslims of the kind of resistance that can restore Arab dignity and stop the Zionist invasion of our homeland. The Amal Movement, the statement says, calls on the Arabs to follow the same course of confrontation by making sacrifices and standing firm under the slogan: Dealing with Israel is taboo.

The statement denounces the ugly crime committed last Saturday, when criminal hands fired on a bus carrying American University students, employees, and doctors. The movement's political bureau, the statement says, asserts that the security plan must be implemented in the southern suburb and views this step as a natural extension of the West Beirut plan and a way to strengthen it to cover all Lebanese areas. The statement goes on: It has become imperative to emerge from the deteriorating security situation in order that all political and military efforts may be directed toward the liberation of the south.

USSR Foreign Affairs Official Meets Karami, Comments

NC241311 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Viktor Pasuvalyuk, counselor at the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, met at the prime minister's office this afternoon. Their meeting, attended by Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha, Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, and Ambassador Samih al-Baba, acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, ended at 1415. Afterward, the visiting Soviet diplomat made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Pasuvalyuk, in Arabic] The object of our trip to Beirut is to coordinate our positions and exchange views with the Lebanese on the most important international issues, particularly on the eve of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. We wish to express our deep satisfaction with our exchange of views with Prime Minister Rashid Karami, which demonstrated that the Soviet Union and Lebanon hold generally identical positions on the most important international issues of concern to all mankind: disarmament, nuclear test bans, and the nonmilitarization of space. This is also true of major regional issues, including the Middle East, and other issues. We will resume our exchange of views today with Samih al-Baba, the director of the political department. [end recording]

[Unidentified reporter] Did you offer any ideas about the future situation in Lebanon?
[Pasuvalyuk] Our position on the issue of Lebanon is well known. We very firmly support a rapid and total withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and an end to Israel's interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs. The Soviet Union expresses this stand actively in all arenas. This is known to our friends, the Lebanese.

[Reporter] Is there a chance of a solution resulting in peace?
[Pasuvalyuk] Naturally there are opportunities for peace. The main prerequisite is the termination of the Israeli occupation and the cessation of its interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs. This is the most important condition.

[Reporter] Does the Soviet Union have any means, such as exerting pressure on Israel or the United States, of bringing this occupation to an end?
[Pasuvalyuk] There are many international forums, including those of the United Nations. We participate and will continue to participate in these activities.

[Reporter] How would you comment on the meeting between King Hassan II and the enemy's prime minister?
[Pasuvalyuk] I am sure that you have read the Soviet observers' comment, transmitted by TASS, to the effect that this meeting proves that the United States and Israel are continuing to bring pressure on the Arab states and are attempting to impose separate dealings with the Arab countries and thus bring new Arab countries into the Camp David fold. [end recording]

Confers With Al-Baba

NC251016 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Viktor Pasuvalyuk, counselor at the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left Beirut for Amman at noon today in continuation of his tour of the region's states. The Soviet envoy met with Ambassador Samih al-Baba, acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, earlier today. In a statement after the meeting, the Soviet envoy said that discussion had focused on the issues to be included on the agenda of the upcoming UN General Assembly session. The talks also dealt with the Soviet stand on such issues, he added, including disarmament, nuclear test bans, and the nonmilitarization of space. He noted Lebanon's support for Soviet initiatives which seek to strengthen world peace and security.

For his part, Al-Baba said: We spelled out Lebanon's views regarding the issues presented by the Soviet envoy. Our views were identical on the establishment of a comprehensive system for world security and disarmament. He added: I reiterated the need to separate the Lebanese issue from the Middle East problem. I also asked Moscow to support Lebanon at UN organizations, particularly with regard to the implementation of Resolution 425. This action would solve many internal problems and help to attain national accord.

Moroccan-Israeli Communique, Peres Cable Reported

JN241640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Zionist entity and Moroccan regime — A joint communique on the meeting between Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Moroccan King Hassan II was issued this afternoon. The communique pointed out that Peres and Hassan discussed the situation in the Middle East and the possibility of bringing about peace in the region, as the communique put it. The communique described the talks as positive.

Immediately after arriving in Tel Aviv today, Shim'on Peres sent a cable to Moroccan King Hassan II. Israeli sources said that in this cable Peres expressed his hope that the dialogue between him and Hassan will continue as was agreed upon during the visit.

Ba'th Party National Command Meets, Condemns Hassan

JN241608 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting has been held at the headquarters ofthe Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command chaired byComrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, the party's assistant secretary general.The meeting comprised the leaders and representatives of the Palestinian resistance factions and the Lebanese national forces.

During the meeting, they discussed the treasonous step takenby Moroccan King Hassan II by hosting the Zionist enemy PrimeMinister Shim'on Peres and holding talks with him.

The conferees discussed the urgent tasks placed before the Arab national, pan-Arab, and progressive forces to confront thisstep, limit its dangers, and foil it because it constitutes a newlink in the Camp David accords in an attempt to Arabize andgeneralize these accords.

The conferees stressed the importance of the popular Arab rolein foiling liquidatory conspiracies. They defined the scope ofurgent and future action to confront this new deviation and encircleit in all fields and on all levels. The conferees will issue astatement later.

Statement Issued

JN241922 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1655 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Damascus, 24 Jul (SANA) — Representatives of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Lebanese national forces, and the Palestinian revolution factions have met in Damascus to discuss the serious dimensions of the treasonous new step taken by Moroccan King Hassan II when he received Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the territory of fraternal Arab Morocco. They decided to take a number of measures and decisions to confront this criminal act, including the issuance of the following statement:

O masses of our Arab people. O Arab nationalists and progressives: King Hassan II's treasonous step has constituted a flagrant challenge to the Arab people's feelings and will as well as to their nationalist and progressive forces in all Arab countries. It also constitutes a belittling of the Arab League's Charter and a blatant infringement of the Arab summit resolutions, especially the resolutions of the Rabat and Baghdad summits. This step constitutes a stab in the back of the national Arab liberation struggle in general and the national Palestinian struggle in particular. It disavows the blood of the Arab nation's martyrs who died for the sake of the Arab liberation causes headed by the Palestine question and holy Jerusalem. Martyrs from the sons of the fraternal Moroccan people were among these martyrs. [passage omitted]

While vehemently denounced and condemning this treasonous new step by the Moroccan king, the conferees highly appreciate the pioneering pan-Arab stand adopted by steadfast Syria under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting this step and call on all Arab governments to follow the Syrian stand and sever all relations with the Moroccan regime. The conferees caution that remaining silent on this step and failing to firmly confront it means involvement in the scheme of capitulating to imperialist-Zionist plans at the expense of Palestinian and Arab interests and rights.

The conferees believe that the meeting of the nationalist Arab regimes within the framework of the steadfastness and confrontation front as well as their strong cooperation with the nationalist and progressive Arab forces, particularly the Palestinian revolution forces and factions, and the nationalist Lebanese forces, constitutes the cornerstone of an effective confrontation of the continuous and escalating U.S. imperialist- Zionist onslaught with all its tools, symbols, and links, the latest instance of which was King Hassan II's step.

The conferees note the importance of the leading role Syria is playing in this confrontation and in mobilizing the nationalist Arab forces and potential. The conferees call on the Arab masses and their nationalist and progressive forces in all Arab countries, particularly in fraternal Morocco, to express their indignation, denunciation, and condemnation of King Hassan II's heinous crime. They also call on them to close ranks and escalate their struggle by all means, particularly armed struggle, in order to foil the escalating U.S. imperialist- Israeli onslaught, to deter all those who collude with it, and to end the tampering with and belittling of untouchable things, sanctities, and pan-Arab and national rights.

The conferees express their appreciation for the stands of the friendly and allied forces on the international level which denounced King Hassan II's step and exposed its objective and aims. In this regard, the conferees emphasize the importance of bolstering relations of alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries because this constitutes an important and basic factor in confronting imperialism and Zionism.

Shame and ignominy to King Hassan II. Victory to the just struggle of our Arab people.

Jordanian Command Statement

JN241637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] In a political statement issued today, the Jordanian National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party denounced the treasonous step taken by the Moroccan king by hosting enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The Jordanian National Command warned of the seriousness of the Moroccan regime's treasonous step which has publicly exposed the capitulationist umbrella under which this regime has hidden for several years. It urged Arab leaders to shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities and to end the deviations and violations of Arab consensus and of Arab summit resolutions. It also urged tackling the separate trend of leaders who pretend to belong to the Arab nation, but who compete to shake hands with the Zionists while Arab territory is still under Zionist occupation, and when the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people are being undermined by the Zionists and their allies in Washington.

Concluding its statement, the command appealed to the Arab masses, and to the leadership and parties of the Arab liberation movement, to deepen militant cohesion in order to foil the old-new conspiracy against the central pan-Arab cause. It emphasized that all forces of the Arab liberation movement should firmly stand by Syria which has the honor of defending the Arab nation's pride and which is struggling, under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, the Ba'th Party secretary general, to topple the capitulationist plots and plans.

Official Statement Text

JN241213 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Jul 86

["Text" of undated statement by Ba'th Party National Command on Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco]

[Text] Masses of our Arab people, nationalist and progressive Arabs: Since the beginning of the march of treason and conspiracy by traitor agent Al-Sadat who inaugurated his treason by visiting Arab Jerusalem and by kneeling before the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism and capitulating to them, the Arab nation and its liberation movement have been experiencing the most serious conspiracy and the most dangerous imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught in their contemporary history while waging a difficult and fierce fateful struggle in defense of their interests, rights, fate, and the future of their generations, and also in defense of peace and justice in this sensitive area of the world. Through this difficult and fierce struggle, they have offered and continue to offer the greatest sacrifices to check the advance of this conspiracy and to foil its objectives of imposing the U.S.-Zionist schemes of expansion and hegemony. Though they succeeded thanks to the sincere efforts and the great sacrifices of our Arab nation and of its nationalist and progressive forces in repulsing the conspiracy and foiling all its successive results and all the unilateral deals and separate and capitulatory solutions stemming from it, this only meant the exacerbation of this struggle, its perpetuation, and its taking new forms, particularly through the reserve of agents who have allowed themselves to become cheap tools, who have turned their backs on the causes of their nation and peoples, and who proceeded along the path of treason, capitulation, and the relinquishment of basic national and pan-Arab rights.

New chapters in the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary conspiracy began the day before yesterday when Moroccan King Hassan II received Zionsit enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the territory of Arab Morocco. With this ill-omened visit by the enemy prime minister, a visit which has been planned and coordinated between the Moroccan king and his masters in Washington, King Hassan II has added a new treasonous stand to the series of his previous treasonous stands. He has reaffirmed the traditional role that has been defined for him, given that he is the godfather of the Camp David accords concluded with the Egyptian regime, as well as the deals that were intended to be peddled or concluded with the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism. He continues to be involved in all the meetings, visits, and contacts that have taken place in secret and in public and which have been an inseparable part of the treasonous role with which he was entrusted.

Masses of our Arab people: This new criminal step initiated by the Moroccan king has come as no surprise because King Hassan II who has known precedents showing his involvement in treason is the same one who paved the way for Camp David and the same one who promoted Reagan's plan and wanted it to be an Arab plan. He also is the same person who continues to play the same role of opening the door to the Camp David policy, and to the normalization of relations with the Zionist enemy, thus enabling it to achieve its expansionist designs at the expense of Arab interests and rights and to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

He is the same broker who violated Arab resolutions and sacred values, and who relinquished Arab Jerusalem and exploited its name. He who was appointed as chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Jerusalem, paid no heed to all Arab, Islamic, and international conventions and resolutions and the obligations and duties they dictate. He put aside these national-pan-Arab and humanitarian resolutions, responsibilities, and commitments and placed himself in service of the Zionist-U.S. policy which is hostile to our people and to all other peoples.

Thus, this new treasonous step is part of the U.S.-Zionist scheme which is hostile to the basic rights and aspirations of our people. This new step is the practical implementation of the course of capitulation and of the policy of unilateral deals, and the separate solutions U.S. imperialism and Israel feverishly seek to impose on the Arabs. It is a deviation from Arab consensus which has been expressed in the resolutions of the Arab summits, including the Fes summit resolutions, which constitute the minimum level which cannot be bypassed to protect Arab rights. It is a stab in the back of the continuing struggle and the heavy sacrifices the Arab nation has offered and continues to offer.

This step also clearly reveals that the Camp David parties are determined to pursue their course despite the successive defeats they have sustained. Defeats which manifested themselves in the failure of the Reagan plan, the foiling of the 17 May agreement in Lebanon, and the failure of the Amman agreement, thanks to the steadfastness and struggle of our Arab masses, their nationalist and progressive regimes and forces from the ocean to the Gulf,

and particularly thanks to the vanguard militant role the Ba'th Party revolution assumed in Syria under the leadership of struggler Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. This role constituted the cornerstone and the solid foundation of Arab steadfastness and struggle against this onslaught which continues to take place and whose new chapter, represented by the Moroccan king, will fail as has been the fate of all the previous chapters.

Masses of our Arab people: What is extremely dangerous in this U.S. imperialist-Zionist course, and in the treasonous approach of the king of Morocco and Al-Sadat before him — an approach which is aimed at dragging other sides to it officially and publicly — is that they are aimed at destroying the structure and bases of Arab-Zionist conflict both materially and morally, stage by stage and step by step. This is done by making one regime after another join the U.S.-Zionist scheme, fall into the enemy's lap, and submit to it. At the same time, the U.S. imperialist-Zionist scheme is aimed at intensifying the attack on the Arab liberation movement and on its nationalist and progressive forces. Its aim is to strike at, and undermine the movementin order to force the Arab situation into a state of deterioration, fragmentation, and weakness. Also it aims at creating a disparity of forces in Israel's favor to enable it to impose its schemes, and achieve its expansionist aggressive objectives which are headed by the liquidation of the Palestine question.

Regarding this dangerous scheme, whose continous chapters include the dangerous chapter of King Hassan II's meeting and negotiations with Shim'on Peres in Morocco, the only option available to all Arab forces steadfastness and liberation is the determination to resist and confront this treasonous course strongly and firmly depsite all the obstacles. This is so because this option is the path of freedom, dignity, and defending Arab rights and interests and because it is the path to the aspired just peace through which we liberate our occupied land and restore our legitimate rights. This is what Syria actually represents under our great party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. Syria's option was and still is the option of steadfastness and continuous struggle, and the defense of Arab causes, headed by the Palestinian cause. Therefore, Syria's decisive and quick action was to condemn this new treasonous act of the king of Morocco, to announce its severance of all relations with the Moroccan regime, and to ask all Arab governments to adopt the steps which are in line with their pan- Arab commitments and principles and which safeguard the nation's honor. Syria also sincerely urged all Arab masses and their nationalist progressive forces everywhere to shoulder their responsibilities toward confronting this blatant and dangerous conspiracy against the Arab nation and its central cause, the Palestine question.

Syria's principled stand and measures constitute an active factor and solid basis for confronting this new chapter of the Camp David plot. This stand expresses a will which is determined to confront and stand firmly against this criminal treasonous step and any other steps. It also expresses the will of the Arab masses and their naitonalist progressive forces, responds to their aspirations, and constitutes at the same time a call to them for action, to work to mobilize all popular and official resources. It is a call for the masses to express in every way their indignation at and obsolute condemnation of this criminal treasonous act and to escalate their struggle by adopting effective and strong stands which make the king of Morocco realize and know for certain that such treasonous steps will not go unpunished and that he who commits treason must sooner or later face his punishment.

Fully realizing the seriousness of this course which led the king of Morocco to commit this criminal treasonous act as it led others before him, we assert that the path of continuous struggle is the response to foil this new chapter and the entire course. Experience has proven that our Arab nation and its liberation movement and nationalist progressive regimes and pillars, headed by the party's revolution in Syria led by Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, possess factors of strength which enable them to respond and continue to struggle against this conspiracy, assisted in this by all the forces of liberation, progress, and socialism in the world, headed by the friendly Soviet Union, to defend the cause of justice and peace in this sensitive region.

Arab Syria, with its great masses and Progressive National Front and under our great party — the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party — will continue to be the solid rock on which all plots founder. Syria will continue to be the source and the motivating power of the Arab masses' struggle to confront all forms of imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plotting.

Ba'thist comrades everywhere: While explaining the dimensions of Moroccan King Hassan II's new treasonuous step and announcing our determination to firmly and strongly confront this step and continue the struggle bravely and strongly to topple the course of capitulation from its foundation, our party calls on you and all Arab strugglers in all arenas to shoulder your pan-Arab responsibilities under these difficult circumstances. You have to prove that you are worthy of assuming the responsibility of struggle to achieve the objectives of the Arab nation and to defend its destiny and existence against the most dangerous aggression it is facing. You have to be as you always have been in all circumstances and in facing all hardships and ordeals — the vanguards of the nation, stimulators of its resources, the moving power of its forces, and the ones who confront its enemies, work tirelessly, and make sacrifices without hesitation.

Your party and its revolution in Syria constitute the solid basis for Arab steadfastness and the hope for salvation. Embody this with relentless struggle, stimulate our people's resources, consolidate the cohesion of national and progressive forces in all arenas of struggle to topple the new step and to continue struggle to achieve the pan-Arab and progressive goals of our nation.

Minister Rajjuh Addresses Students on Peres Visit

JN241503 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has stressed Syria's desire under the leadership of Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad to foil all the plots and treason concocted by imperialism, Zionism, and reaction against the Arab nation, the latest of which is the perfidious crime committed by Moroccan King Hassan II when he received Zionist Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the Arab soil of Morocco.

During a meeting today with the students of the journalism school at Damascus University, the information minister indicated that what the Moroccan king did will not be the last treasonous act perpetrated against the Arab nation and its central issue, the Palestine question. He added: We in Syria will fight with all our power to foil all such treasonous acts. We stressed this position from the moment this novel crime was committed by Hassan II in which he assassinated the dignity of the Arab nation. The minister pointed out that our Arab homeland is being subjected to a fierce imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught the likes of which has never been experienced in recent Arab history. He added that the Arab nation's land, dignity, culture, all its noble doctrines and aspirations are being targeted. The minister addressed the students saying: Our battle against the enemy is fierce. Our homeland and nation are in need of every moment of our life, every effort, and every drop of blood we have. We in the media field, using words, fight alongside our comrades in the Armed Forces. We will not be stingy with regard to our homeland.

Concluding his meeting, the minister answered the students' questions on the role and duties of information and the media institutions in Syria.

Dailies Comment on King Hassan's 'Treason'
JN241155 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Press review]

[Text] *Al-Ba'th* says: The step taken by King Hassan II is the upshot of a plan that has been carefully studied. It is not by accident that this treasonous step coincides with Peres' final stage in office, with George Bush's arrival in the region, and with the sharp deterioration in the Arab state of affairs. It is an explicit announcement that U.S. schemes in the region have been reactivated and that a separate deal will take place soon. The opportunity for legalizing the Judaization of Jerusalem and blessing the Israeli occupation and its designs and objectives in their most ugly forms has become available.

Al-Thawrah says: King Hassan II, who tried to cover up his contacts with world Zionism by issuing a malicious call for the formation of a close union between Arab money and Jewish genius,this time tries to liquidate the Arab nation's central cause. He attempts to pair off the schemes of liquidation and capitulation,such as Begin's plan, Reagan's initiative, and Resolution 242, in order to provide the Israeli plan for expansion with better conditions than those enjoyed by Camp David. This would also deal a treacherous blow to the Palestinian cause and the bases of just and comprehensive peace that were acknowledged by the international community, represented by the UN General Assembly, and the UN Security Council with all that this entails in terms of deviation from the Arab and Islamic conferences resolutions, including the Fes Arab summit.

Al-Thawrah wonders: How can the Moroccan king,who is the chairman of the committee for the liberation of Jerusalem,accept this and deal the most serious blow to Jerusalem and to the entire Palestinian cause with a poisoned Israeli dagger?

Al-Thawrah concludes: While expressing their anger at and rejection of the new conspiracy, the Arab masses reaffirm that the Palestinian cause is the property of these masses and that they will not allow any agent whose hands are tarnished by shaking hands with the Zionists to tamper with their destiny or harm them.These masses are the ones which will decide the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Tishrin stresses that the Arab people in Morocco will not remain silent toward a vile action such as the one King Hassan II has perpetrated by receiving the prime minister of the Arab nation's enemy on Moroccan soil. In its "Behind the News" column, *Tishrin* says: Had the Moroccan king paused to think about his action, he would have known that the Moroccans will remain silent for some time but that they will not remain silent if the opportunity arises for them to mete out punishment. They cannot accept humiliation and will never accept this action justified only by the desire of the ruling regime. Al-Sadat did this and he paid the price with his life. Others tried to do so and received the same punishment or will be punished soon.

In another editorial, *Tishrin* says: When honest Arabs described King Hassan as the godfather of Camp David, he took pride in this and in the fact that he had hosted the envoys of Cairo and Tel Aviv and that he had prepared with them Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. However, indirect steps no longer satisfy King Hassan II. He wanted to prove his sincerity to the enemy by inviting Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to visit Morocco on the bases of his support for the U.S.-Zionist peace when he hosted the Moroccan Jews conference.

Tishrin adds: The issue is more than just a peace in Israel's interest. King Hassan frankly calls for the possibility of benefiting from the merging of civilizations. Thus, the major concern of King Hassan is far more serious than what he had arranged between Cairo and Tel Aviv and also far more serious than his maneuvers at Arab summits which convened inside and outsideof Morocco. It is an ideological issue with respect to the reactionaries in the region whose banner King Hassan is upholding.

Damascus: Hassan 'Has No Right' To Represent Arabs
JN241616 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Despite the fact that the king of Morocco knows well he has no authorization from the Arab League or from Arab summit conferences to hold negotiations with the Zionist enemy, he tried to reduce the size of his crime when he tried to justify the official invitation he made to enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to visit Morocco by claiming the talks were held on the basis of the Fes plan which was hammered out in 1982. This justification is designed to portray the king as someone whose aim was the reactivation of the Fes plan, since the Arabs, according to him, achieved nothing during the past 2 years in their quest for a solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

His main goal is to give the impression that he shouldered the responsibility for holding direct contact with the enemy in his

capacity as head of the Arab summit conference session, after he failed to apprise Arab leaders of the results of his contacts with international sides since the Arab summit was not held during the past few years. [sentence as heard] Therefore, the Moroccan king wanted to market his treason by stressing that this was triggered by his eagerness to preserve the Fes plan and by the failure of Arabs to attain peace.

Despite his announcement that his talks with Peres produced nothing, he said he would continue his contacts with Israel at a later stage after the enemy prime minister has informed his cabinet about the outcome of the talks and after the king of Morocco undertakes a similar mission with Arab officials. Blaming the failure of the meeting on Peres' refusal to recognize the PLO and to withdraw from occupied Arab territories is a tactical maneuver,or a chapter in the book of treason which the Moroccan king will continue to execute later, since agreement on the continuation of contacts with the Israeli enemy is the major goal. This is a concession in favor of Israel. This concession is represented by holding unconditional negotiations with Israel.

In light of this, all the pretexts of the Moroccan king represented by adhering to the Fes plan collapse. This is supported by the fact that the traitor Al-Sadat, who claimed in the Zionist Knesset he would not forfeit any Arab right, signed an unilateral peace deal with Israel. This deal forced him to demilitarize the Sinai, to abandon his Arab ties, and to succumb to Israel's position when tackling the Palestine issue — as if it were an issue of refugees which can be solved through establishing administrative rule and not through establishing an independent Palestinian state based on recognizing Palestinians as a people who have rights to self-determination.

Regardless of how the king will try to present pretexts, what he did is a step on the path of Al-Sadatist treason. He has no right to talk in the name of the Arabs or to hold negotiations in their name. Whoever violates the Arab League Charter and violates Arab summit resolutions will face isolation and siege. He will also be treated as an enemy tool whose role is restricted to conspiring against Arabs and their issues in the interests of Tel Aviv and Washington.

USSR Ambassador Assails U.S. Policy, Praises Syria

JN241613 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] USSR Ambassador Felix Fedotov held a news conference in Damascus today on the issue of the Soviet peace initiative and the current international situation which was attended by Arab and foreign reporters and news agency correspondents.

The ambassador referred to the various Soviet peace initiatives and recalled the U.S. Administration's grave policy of rejecting these initiatives because of its imperialist and expansionist ambitions which ignore the practical solutions to issues and problems connected with the fate of the world — solutions that oppose the renunciation of the previous U.S.-USSR agreements. The ambassador called on peace-loving states to take the most active steps to support USSR peace proposals. He praised Syria's stand on this issue and lauded President Hafiz al-Asad's statements in support of the Soviet peace proposals, which shows his deep understanding of the urgent issues facing mankind.

The ambassador praised the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union that are continuously being developed and strengthened in the interest of the two peoples in the two friendly countries. The ambassador noted that Syria stands at the forefront of the Arab states fighting all imperialist and Zionist plots which reject the Camp David agreements and all the partial, separate, and capitulationist solutions of the Middle East problem. Hence the reason for the U.S. imperialist grudges against Syria. He noted that Syria's principled, firm policy is greatly appreciated in the Soviet Union and the socialist states. Our people deeply understand this nationalist policy, he said.

Explosion Reported in Damascus 9 July

NC250621 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] According to reports from Damascus, Syrian authorities have banned news agencies from transmitting a report about an explosion which occurred on a minor street off Al-Marjah Square on 9 July. The explosion left well over seven people dead. A Muslim Brotherhood group under Samih al-'Ajami from Hamah was held responsible for the explosion.

It has been learned that the Damascus authorities have arrested a number of Syrian officers on charges of collaboration with the Muslim Brotherhood. Among those arrested are Air Force Brigadier General Ghassan Irani and Army Captain Wa'il Yusuf. The latter was executed without trial.

The reports added that patrols from the Syrian intelligence service are conducting searches for arms that have been smuggled into Syria for antiregime groups. Quantities of arms have been stored in the Al-Ghutah area.

Talks With Morocco To Continue; No Timetable Set

TA241732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Talks between Israel and Morocco are to continue although there is so far no specific timetable. This announcement was made by Uri Savir, media adviser to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at a news conference this afternoon, at which the joint statement on the Peres-Hassan summit was made public. At the Prime Minister's Office for the briefing was reporter Steve Weizman:

[Begin recording][Weizman] The statement itself issued simultaneously in Rabat and Jerusalem held few surprises. It referred to King Hassan's emphasis on the Fes plan as a basis for Middle East talks and gave no details at all of Prime Minister Peres' response. At the briefing following the statement, Uri Savir stressed that the talks had been an exchange of views and not a foundation for negotiations. He said the talks had been held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, and denied rumors that at one point the discussions had been on the point of breaking up and that they had only been saved by U.S. intervention. Only Israel and Morocco were involved, he said; no third party had taken part.

[Savir] The king made it clear before and during the meeting that no one, no Arab state, was informed of the possibility of such a meeting. This was a purely Moroccan-Israeli enterprise. Nobody else was involved.

[Weizman] Asked about the sensitive matter of Palestinian self-determination and the possible relinquishing of Israeli-held territory — both pillars of the Fes declaration — Savir said that Hassan had emphasized that not being a direct party to the Middle East conflict, Morocco had no right to negotiate on such issues.

He would not comment when asked if the king had been formally invited to return the visit, but said he would be welcome to Israel whenever he wishes. For the time being, King Hassan is to brief other Arab leaders on the talks, while Peres is to report to the Cabinet. According to Savir, he may not wait until the scheduled Sunday meeting but may call a special session tomorrow or even later this evening. [end recording]

Summit 'Exceeded Expectations'

TA241746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] In Jerusalem tonight senior israeli officials have been summing up the Morocco summit. David Essing reports:

The sources say the Morocco summit has exceeded the fondest expectations of the prime minister. They point to King Hassan's readiness to meet publicly with Shim'on Peres. Hassan had made clear that he had taken Arab reactions into account and would make no apologies. He was determined to try and further the peace process. King Hassan is currently serving as head of the Arab League and promised to present Israel's position to other Arab leaders. The sources said this is a far-reaching step and one that Hassan had himself proposed.

The sources rejected the view that the summit was nothing more than a publicity stunt that served Peres at home and Hassan's desire for U.S. aid. The sources said there had been no U.S. pressure on Morocco. Another senior Israeli official says that Prime Minister Peres will discuss ways of furthering the Morocco gambit when he meets with U.S. Vice President George Bush next week. And, as for other spin-offs, the official believes that the Morocco summit will make it much easier for Egypt's President Mubarak to improve relations with Israel and break the impasse over the Tabah dispute.

Summing up, the senior sources say it is still too early to predict just where the Morocco summit will lead. They are sure it is a major event on the Middle East scene. And what of the key actor, Jordan's King Husayn? The sources say Husayn was kept in the dark over the summit; just what he'll do now is still anyone's guess.

Peres Comments

TA241902 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Yig'al Goren at Peres' office in Jerusalem on 24 July — videotaped]

[Text] [Goren] Mr Prime Minister, King Hassan's speech last night immediately after your departure from Morocco revealed wide gaps between you. How does this square with your optimistic message?

[Peres] If you compare Hassan's address with Al-Sadat's speech to the Knesset, they are both the same. I do not know why people thought that after the visit Hassan would make a Zionist speech, such as those delivered at the Zionist Congress. It is clear that he presented the Arab positions, and he was addressing himself to the Arab world. As far as we are concerned, we strive toward two goals but we are aware of the gaps. What we are saying to the Arab world is: Let us first of all start talking face to face, and it is in this sphere that an important breakthrough has been made.

[Goren] Sir, how do you regard the king's remarks to the effect that if you do not recognize the principle of a comprehensive withdrawal and recognition of the PLO, you should go back home?

[Peres] Well, I think this is how matters are presented to the Arab world. You know that we parted in good spirits and that we agreed to go on. Of course the king would have been very happy had I made the two far-reaching concessions he wanted me to make, both regarding the PLO and the territories. However, I did not go to Morocco as a private individual and it is obvious that I had to conduct the talks within the framework of the policy on agreed by the government.

[Goren] On the other hand, sir, does the relatively moderate reaction of the Arab world not point to a possible change in our relations with the Arab countries?

[Peres] I believe so. There have been reactions from all over the world, and the reactions in Europe and the United States have been really enthusiastic. As for the Soviet reaction, although it has not been especially nice, it has not been that terrible either. Many Arab countries made perfunctory statements. The Syrians thought this was a good opportunity to get angry. King Hassan himself was slightly surprised by the Iraqi reaction. However, the interesting fact is that they did not rush to any conclusions. What is also interesting is that, in the wake of our meeting, the king wants to persuade other Arab leaders and to legitimize his talks with us. Only when we start talking face to face will we be able to try to iron out the differences between us.

[Goren] Sir, can what you are saying now indicate greater chances for a summit between yourself and President Mubarak, for one, or for thawing relations with Jordan, for another?
[Peres] President Mubarak is no longer on his own; peace with Egypt is no longer an isolated event. Somebody else has now joined in, but with a big difference. This difference is that this time we met with a representative of the Arab world who is not looking for anything specific in this or that sphere. So far negotitaitons have been conducted between us and our neighbors. This is the beginning of a dialogue about the Middle East between two worlds, the Arab world and the Jewish world. I did not expect for one moemnt that we would reach an agreement during one trip or one meeting; that is nonsense. The importance of the meeting lies in the precedent it has set, this being the first time we have met [in the open] although we have no bilateral relations. In my opinion, the talks were very serious. As I have said before, it is more difficult to describe them than to discuss the issues on the agenda.

[Goren] Sir, in contrast, the Likud is not even prepared to comment on the principles laid down in the Fes conference. Is it at all possible to continue a dialogue with Morocco or other countries in such a situation?
[Peres] As far as the Fes plan is concerned, the king argued that it implies recognition of the State of Israel and recognition of the need of Israel for secure borders. He says that what is implied is no less important than what is actually said — that is his own approach. I know there are differences of opinion between the Likud and the Alignment, but as long as we can proceed together, we will. If and when the time comes to make a decision, we will have to ask the people, there is no doubt about it.

[Goren] That being the case, what do you think is the next stage both on our part and on that of the king?
[Peres] We must seize this opportunity first of all to strengthen our relations with Egypt, to solve the Tabah problem, to carefully examine the possibility of reopening the dialogue with Jordan, and to continue the dialogue with Arab countries to the extent possible. Look, a week ago nobody would have believed that a maverick Arab king would invite the Israeli prime minister to his country in broad daylight, to discuss with him the truly difficult issues. Although we did not reach an agreement, which we could not have reached anyway, we agreed to discuss our disagreements.

Labor To Reassess Stance

TA230510 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv — With the gulf between the Israeli and Arab positions having been reaffirmed during the Morocco summit, voices were heard in the Labour Party yesterday calling for a reassessment of Labour's traditional thinking.

Labour Knesset caucus chairman Rafi Edri, who accompanied Premier Peres to Morocco, told the Labour political bureau yesterday that he favoured a "rethink" of the party's positions, including a reassessment of its blanket opposition to any role for the PLO in the peace process.

Certain members of Labour are beginning to feel that without flexibility on both the Israel and Arab sides, no political breakthroughs can be achieved.

Other senior Labour sources said that Peres had desplayed "a certain flexibility" regarding the PLO during his talks with Morocco's King Hassan II. [passage omitted]

Peres did not address the Labour political bureau yesterday, preferring to first report to the cabinet. Over the next few days, Labour sources said, the full picture of Peres's talks with Hassan would emerge. Bitter disputes are expected to erupt between Labour and the Likud if it emerges that Peres strayed from the strict guidelines of the coalition agreement.

In a radio interview yesterday, Deputy Premier David Levi said that Peres's visit to Morocco made it clear that the Arabs rejected the Labour Party's peace proposals as they rejected the Likud's. The Arabs wanted everything, he said, including Jerusalem and recognition of the PLO, belying the Labour Party's claim that the Likud was blocking the peace process.

Shamir Interviewed

TA251111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Hayim Zissowitz following his meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, on 25 July; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Zissowitz] Mr Vice Prime Minister and Foreign minister Yitzhaq Shamir, first I would like to know how you are feeling after your eye operation?
[Shamir] I thank you for your interest; I feel well, and thanks to the excellent treatment I received at Hadassah hospital, everything is turning out fine.

[Zissowitz] You met today with the prime minister who briefed you on his visit to Morocco. Two assessments emerged following the visit: that of King Hassan, who described the visit as a failure; and that of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who described

it as a great achievement. With which of the two assessments do you tend to agree?
[Shamir] I do not think that King Hassan described the visit as a failure, and I do not think that the prime minister is presenting the meeting as an outstanding achievement. In such matters one should usually avoid pronouncements. It seems to me that since the Camp David process, which involved many, many highly significant meetings between Israeli leaders and the leaders of the most important Arab country, there is no need for us to get excited over every meeting between an Israeli and an Arab leader. After all, this is an integral part of the regional reality. Israel exists in the region, as do the Arab countries, and the Arab countries are becoming more and more aware of the fact that they cannot ignore Israel's existence. Hence, the increasing number of meetings, the contacts which are under way. Therefore, more stress must now be put on the contents and results of the meetings.

[Zissowitz] If you are talking about content, then according to what the prime minister reported, is the content acceptable to the Likud as well? In other words, are the positions which the prime minister presented compatible with those of the national unity government?
[Shamir] I believe that in this meeting the prime minister presented the national unity government's positions, as they appear in the guidelines and the coalition agreement. After all, it could not be any other way. The fact that he goes to meetings of this type on his own does not relieve him of his obligation to the program which is binding on the entire government.

[Zissowitz] You were one of the few people who were in on the secret from the outset, and you also gave your consent. Did you insist from the start that the positions Peres would present be acceptable to you? Did you ask him what these positions would be?
[Shamir] I certainly asked the prime minister what the talks would focus on. He told me approximately what the main focus would be, what matters would be discussed, and what his stand would be. And this is indeed how it turned out.

[Zissowitz] You say that one should not exaggerate the importance of the meeting, and that it should be judged according to the results. I would like to know whether you foresee a result or several significant results which may in some way affect the continuation of the peace process in the region.
[Shamir] I was not referring specifically to this meeting. I say that in general, there is no need to attach excessive importance to any meeting, even though every meeting of this kind is in itself positive. It is a link in a chain. This meeting should be considered a talk between two representatives of two countries, and not negotiations. Therefore, there is no need to seek results. This was a dialogue; something can be leaned from it. Certainly King Hassan will learn something from what he heard, and we, too, will learn something. There is no need to seek immediate results, and certainly not in the short term.

[Zissowitz] Do you think that the atmosphere created as a result of or during the meetings, the royal welcome, the relative publicity given to the meeting, can perhaps encourage other Arab leaders to follow King Hassan's example and meet with an Israeli prime minister?

[Shamir] As I said before, the publicity does hold some importance. I think that we should insist on this during meetings with Arab leaders because this contributes to the atmosphere. However, this is also not a first; this is not the first public meeting with an Arab leader. After all, we have met with Egyptian leaders dozens of times, although no comparison should be made between King Hassan and President al-Sadat. These are two completely different cases. However, in terms of publicity, we have already overcome this obstacle in which Israel is a pariah in this region and in which no meetings are held with Israeli representatives unless in secret. This has passed. Therefore, there is no reason to be surprised by these things.

[Zissowitz] Perhaps the opposite result is also possible: Someone could say that if the results of a meeting in a moderate country such as Morocco were not far-reaching, one can not expect much from meetings with leaders of more extreme Arab countries.
[Shamir] I do not think that this should be regarded as part of the reality in the region. There will be meetings, there should be meetings. The Arab leaders are used to holding meetings among themselves on occasion, after which they will announce that the meetings were excellent on one day, while the next day they will curse and insult their interlocuters. We are part of the region and things should be seen in this context.

[Zissowitz] Finally, sir, you are soon to assume the post of prime minister in about 2 or 2 and 1/2 months. Will you continue this move which Shim'on Peres started?

[Shamir] As I said before, this is not a move which the prime minister of the national unity government initiated. There were previous moves, in terms of personal contacts with Arab leaders, and very much more significant contacts. There is no doubt that I will try to continue those same contacts and moves which should ultimately lead to peace between us and the Arab countries.

[Zissowitz] Do you think that you will personally go to Morocco?
[Shamir] I do not know where I will go, but I will go if need be.

'Some Details Not Revealed'

TA251029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this morning briefed Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir about his talks in Morocco with King Hassan. The meeting between Peres and Shamir lasted about an hour. Arye Haskell reports:

The prime minister's political adviser, Dr Nimrod Novik, who was in the Peres party in Morocco said this morning that some details of the talks with King Hassan had not yet been revealed, and that Peres would report them to the Cabinet, probably on Sunday. [passage omitted on reaction in the Arab world to the Peres-Hassan summit]

Morning Press on Visit

TA250734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Ha'aretz* comments that from the beginning the prime minister could not have gone to Morocco to conduct negotiations. From the beginning the goal was to open up another channel for dialogue and incorporate another Arab statesman into the process of Israel's acceptance as a permanent fact in the Middle East. In this Mr Peres was successful. Furthermore, he killed two birds with one stone: The valid seal of approval given him by his Moroccan host legitimized his position in the eyes of the right, while the Syrians and their ilk legitimized his position in the eyes of the left. The question now, at the end of the trip to an Arab country, is: Will there be a continuation? We can assume, and there are reports backing up this assumption, that in the bilateral field the chances for this are good. As for the great impasse — Israeli-Arab relations and furthering the peace process — the obstacles are mounting but, like the walls of Jericho, they will not fall down on their own. Somebody must blow a trumpet and conduct ceremonial rites in order to clear the path toward an arrangement with our neighbors. The current prime minister, the paper adds, is prepared to work to this end, but we fear that this is not the case as regards the man scheduled to replace him in his post.

In the view of *The Jerusalem Post*, there is every reason to believe that the process of diplomatic communications between Israel and Morocco was in effect inaugurated at Ifrane, as Peres broadly hinted, despite the absence of any reference to such future contacts in the joint communique. Mr Peres will still be involved in this process when he cedes the premiership to Yitzhaq Shamir and takes over the Foreign Ministry in early October. The big question now is not whether King Hassan will dismount from the high Fes horse and come down to the brass tacks of diplomatic negotiations, but what impact King Hassan's initiative will have on such timid and easily alarmed souls as King Husayn. The Jordanian monarch's scheduled rush to Damascus for the weekend is not reassuring, except to those Arab rejectionists who will do with nothing less than everything, and those rejectionists in Israel who wish them more power.

Hamodi'a writes that even if we try to see the visit to Morocco as a first step, it is difficult to share the optimistic spirit that is guiding the prime minister and his sponsor Knesset Member Rafi Edri. A great deal of imagination is needed to pin rosy hopes on the condemnations voiced by King Hassan, who consciously took greater political and personal risks than did Shim'on Peres. Perhaps the joint communique issued by the pair refers to matters which will be revealed in the future. However, if we judge by the content of the communique, we are struck by the contradiction between the pair's approaches to the problems which lay at the root of the meeting, a meeting which Mr Peres described as a historic visit, as opposed to the Moroccan king whose public assessment in his speech to his nation contained remarks no different from the style of speaking we are used to hearing from Arab leaders.

'Al Hamishmar writes that by his public willingness to lift the boycott on recognition of Israel, King Hassan is preparing a deep infrastructure for peace in the souls of the Israelis, who are suspicious by nature. As the wise Moroccan king sees it, bad psychology is still three-quarters of the problem and as soon as it is overcome, the rest will be easy. In this struggle to eliminate the divisions of hostility, fear, and hatred, King Hassan has already made his decisive contribution over the past few days and its influence will be felt in the course of time. The meeting in Ifrane did not fail, although it would have been convenient for those who are saying as much and are spreading this around now. On the contrary: in the current circumstances, this has been a great victory for the men involved and for the shoots of peace in general.

Arab Students Denounce Summit

TA241319 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Arye Bender, Rafi Mann, and Eli Danon]

[Excerpt] The Committee of Arab Students in Jerusalem last night issued a statement condemning the Peres-Hassan summit in Morocco. The statement claims that Peres' visit was "one link in a chain of imperialistic schemes and part of the untiring imperialistic, reactionary, and Zionist efforts to impose an American peace which is essentially capitulation."

The Committee of Arab Students stated that this visit will not achieve its aims, just as Al-Sadat's visit in 1977 failed to solve the main point of dispute, the Palestinian problem. "This visit was intended to break through the impasse that came about as a result of all of King Husayn's efforts to create an alternative leadership to the PLO. King Hassan took advantage of the split within the PLO and invited Shim'on Peres to Morocco."

The students claim that "the just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict lies in the return of the occupied territories and the recognition of the Arab-Palestinian people's right to exist and establish an independent state under the leadership of the PLO. This solution can be achieved through an international conference with the participation of all sides to the conflict and under UN aegis." [passage omitted]

Diplomatic Handling of Cluster Bomb Affair Sought

TA221530 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Israel and the United States are examining the possibility of transferring the discussion on the cluster bombs affair from U.S. courts to diplomatic channels. The intention is that the subpoenas for the early legal process delivered to members of the Defense Ministry mission in New York be canceled.

As will be recalled, Israel has denied any attempt to smuggle technology from the United States regarding the production of the cluster bombs. The intention is that the misunderstandings should be cleared up in diplomatic negotiations.

Our military correspondent Gay Zohar also reports that there have recently been talks with the Americans about the question

of whether to give the members of the Defense Ministry mission a consular status. The talks were halted following the leaking of the cluster shells [as heard] affair.

U.S. Apologizes for Publicity

TA231235 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 5

[Report by Hayim Ravya]

[Text] Israel is holding contacts with the State Department in Washington to transfer the investigation into the cluster bomb affair to diplomatic channels, which is the more common procedure in relations between states. Officials in the State and Defense Departments in Washington, as well as U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering, have apologized to Israel for publicizing the matter.

An examination carried out by the Defense Ministry showed that not only was Israel not involved in stealing technology, but it even gave Washington information on the new technology that the military industries had. This information was first transmitted to the United States in 1982, as part of official agreements.

The Defense Ministry wanted to procure in the United States equipment that would allow for more efficient production of the weapon. These items are not considered classified, and can be purchased worldwide without any restrictions. But Israel requested and obtained export licenses to purchase this equipment.

The Defense Ministry is working out proposals to amend the procedures for granting licenses to private arms dealers to deal with arms exports. These proposals are intended to minimize the damages that could be caused to Israel by these merchants' negotiations if they only have a general permit to deal with arms sales. At present, a person who wishes to deal in arms is required to hold a license from the defense minister to do that, with one of the provisos in the license stipulating that every deal will have to obtain special permission. Until such permission is obtained, the general license allows the merchants to conduct contacts with countries with which Israel is interested in having ties, and to offer systems that are not being exported because of their classification.

Embargoed Bomblets Still Stored

TA231019 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 5

[Report by Avi Benayahu]

[Excerpt] Israel wants to sell back to the United States the 4,000 cluster bomblets still stored in the United States, which the defense establishment purchased 4 years ago but which have still not been supplied because of the U.S. embargo.

The shells are in the warehouses, stored as Israeli goods, and Israel is paying for the storage. They were held up after the Americans claimed that the Israeli Air Force made inhuman use of the bombs during the war in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Israel 'Insists' on Subpoena Cancellation

TA240651 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Pollard affair and the cluster bombs, matters which are still pending U.S.-Israeli clarifications, will be raised during U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to Israel next week. Israeli representatives in Washington informed the administration that Israel is prepared to cooperate and supply documents with regard to the charge that it had smuggled modern technologies out of the United States, but insists on the cancellation of the subpoenas to appear before a jury which were issued to eight members of the Israeli Defense Ministry mission in New York.

Rabin: No Cooperation With U.S. If Lavi Delayed

TA221745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The U.S. Defense Department is continuing to hold up authorization of contracts needed for the development of Israel's Lavi fighter plane and Defense Minister Rabin says if there will be delays in signing the agreements, Israel will not be ready to discuss U.S. proposals for alternatives to the Lavi. More from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

For some weeks the U.S. Defense Department has been holding up authorization of contracts Israel wants to sign with U.S. firms for various materials for the Lavi. Five contracts were involved, for a total of $67 million. Although the material is not needed immediately for work on the Lavi prototypes, continued delay of its transfer here will slow down the project.

At last night's rollout ceremony of a Lavi prototype at Israeli Aircraft Industries, Defense Minister Rabin talked to me of Israel's attitude towards U.S. alternatives for the Lavi and towards U.S. actions that delay Israel's development program.

[Begin Rabin recording] We did ask [as heard] the United States to come with any alternatives. At the same time, if the United States will come with alternatives, we discuss. We are committed to go on with the development and the production of the Lavi, but we'll do it as long as there will be no delays in the continuation of the development of the Lavi. If there will be delays in signing agreements which are needed for the continuation of the Lavi, we will not cooperate with the United States about looking at the alternatives that they will propose. [end recording] [passage omitted]

No Publication of Lavi Data

TA221529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Israel will not agree to publicizing the data on the costs of the Lavi, according to which the U.S. assistant secretary of defense calculated that the plane will cost $22 million. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal comments that the reference is to classified data given to Dov Zakheim with the understanding that they would not be published. Israel estimated that the plane would be $7 million cheaper.

Arens: Zakheim 'Enemy' of Lavi

TA231620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens says that the check conducted by the Pentagon representative in the issue of the Lavi was not a serious check. Minister Arens says that the U.S. official, Dov Zakheim, tried to draw conclusions on the Lavi on the basis of U.S. experience. Minister Arens defined Dr Zakheim as the No 1 enemy of the Lavi project in the United States. Minister Arens made these remarks during an interview to our correspondent Roni Dani'el. Mr Arens added that the difficulties in the United States would not have arisen if not for the wild criticism leveled against the project in Israel itself.

Misunderstanding Over Bush Damascus Visit Clarified

TA180925 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 18 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent]

[Excerpts] Israel thinks the United States should keep channels of communication with Syria open, but it has reservations about the possibility that Vice President George Bush will visit Damascus during his impending visit to the Middle East. This is mainly against the background of Syria's active support for and involvement in international terrorism.

Over the past few days this Israeli position has been passed over to the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv by the Prime Minister's Office in order to put an end to the misunderstanding that emerged following the talks held by the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, in Washington.

The Prime Minister's Office has reported that Tamir echoed Peres' position when he spoke of the need to preserve links with Syria and prevent a severance between Washington and Damascus, however, he spoke for himself when he recommended that Bush now go to the Syrian capital. [passage omitted]

The misunderstanding concerning Israel's position on the matter of the visit to Damascus emerged after it was learned that, in a conversation Director General Tamir held with Bush's adviser on national security, Donald Gregg, and with other White House officials, in reply to a question Tamir expressed the view that no damage would be caused if Bush were also to visit Syria.

Minister Plenipotentiary Elyaqim Rubinstein-Migdal and Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne reported Tamir's remarks to the foreign minister's office in Jerusalem, and, in reaction, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir instructed the embassy in Washington to reexplain to the Americans that Israel thinks a Bush visit to Damascus would not be helpful.

Moda'i To Resume Ministerial Post After Rotation

TA241924 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Likud leadership this evening decided that Yitzhaq Moda'i will return to the post of justice minister immediately after the rotation. Until that time Minister Avraham Sharir will serve both as tourism and justice minister. An agreement to that effect was reached in a meeting between Liberal leaders and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Our party affairs correspondent, Dan Raviv, reports that Mr Sharir's appointment was made with Mr Moda'i's agreement, and apparently Mr Sharir regards himself only as a temporary substitute.

Police Commissioner To Head Shin Bet Investigation

TA231420 Jersualem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the police inspector general, Commissioner David Kraus, will himself head the team investigating the Shin Bet affair. Commissioner Kraus has said that in certain cases he will himself carry out the investigation and he will even attend all the sessions in which public figures will be questioned. The investigation will be held at a guarded place at the police national headquarters building in Jerusalem.

The investigating team has been collecting material pertinent to the affair for about a week, has studied it, and has prepared a plan of action. However, the team members have at this stage gone back to their normal jobs until the High Court of Justice has issued its decision. The team includes Deputy Commander Zekharya Banay, Assistant Commander Yehuda Wilk, and Chief Superintendent Shula Qedem. Our correspondent points out that the police sought the assistance of other bodies connected with the affair to collect the material. Commissioner Kraus noted that he had briefed the attorney general on the investigation yesterday.

MA'ARIV: Gorbachev Initiative 'Tactical Move'

TA211039 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Jul 86 p 10

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "A Devious Initiative"]

[Text] Approximately a week after Soviet leader Gorbachev proposed to President Mitterrand, during their meeting in Moscow, that the representatives of the five big powers convene for a discussion on the Middle East — a preliminary stage to an international conference with the participation of all sides to the conflict — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i stated in an interview with a French newspaper that there must be an international conference on the Middle East.

It is likely that there is a connection between these two statements — that is, the French newspaper initiatied the interview with the Jordanian politician to see if there is any substance behind the vague comments made by Gorbachev to Mitterrand. In this context it is very interesting that Al-Rifa'i clearly stated that an international conference has to be based on UN Resolutions 242

and 338, and he emphasized that it is inconceivable for anyone who does not recognize these two resolutions to be invited to the conference. It is a delusion to think that that which was not achieved in the Husayn-'Arafat talks, prior to their rift, can be achieved through Moscow.

The Jordanian policy as outlined by Husayn is clear: Either an international conference without the PLO is convened, or the PLO can recognize 242 and then it too will be invited.

Gorbachev knows very well what difficulty is preventing the West, led by the United States, from convening an international conference, which in principle has not been rejected even by Israel. The difficulty is the PLO, which is refusing to recognize the Security Council resolutions. Gorbachev decided to use artifice and told Mitterrand two things which the West was dying to hear:

— The Soviet Union is willing to cooperate in the war against terrorism (Gorbachev said that "our conceptions as to the sources of terrorism may differ, but this need not prevent agreement on practical steps toward halting it") by means of setting up a permanent coordinating committee to fight terrorism.

— Convening the five big powers. He did not speak of an international conference in which only the two superpowers (the United States and the Soviet Union) would participate.

As long as it is not proven that there is substance behind these two Soviet proposals, and that new winds are blowing in the Kremlin in the Gorbachev era which herald a change in the tough Soviet Middle East policy, we must regard the Soviet initiative as no more than another tactical move.

It is unlikely that the Soviet Union has suddenly released its hold on the PLO and decided to cooperate with the West on "curbing terrorism," when the Soviet Union is the PLO's main source of military and political aid outside the Middle East. The Soviet support is based on the conception that with the help of the PLO, the Soviet Union will be able to strengthen its hold in the area. A huge amount of evidence to this effect, including details on talks between 'Arafat and Gromyko, came to light in documents seized in PLO bases during the Lebanon war. It is possible that at some point the Soviet Union may change its behavior toward 'Arafat because of Damascus' firm and extremist stand against him, but it is unlikely that the Soviet Union will forego the services of the PLO which are so important for it both in this region and in international terrorism.

The convening of the "Security Council members" as an alternative to an international conference was only raised to take advantage of the desire of countries like France to press for such a convention and thereby overcome U.S. and Israeli objections to a conference in which the PLO is to participate. Moscow believes that if it is successful in convening such a forum, it may pave the way for a second stage — an international conference in which "all the parties" will participate. The tactical advantage in this clever Soviet move is obvious: In this way the Soviet Union can take part in the political action in the Middle East, completely in the hands of the Americans, without betraying the PLO.

As is well known, Mitterrand expressed his agreement in principle to the Soviet proposal (after all, it solves France's problem and plays up to its "ego" by offering it a role in Middle East developments), and it is probable that other Western countries — and even China — will support it.

Against this background there is great importance in the official Jordanian statement, issued by Prime Minister al-Rifa'i, that an "international conference" is indeed desirable, but it is inconceivable for the PLO to participate in it unless it recognizes 242...

If you want, this is an indirect — or perhaps not such an indirect — answer to Gorbachev's devious move...

Rabin Reiterates Policy on Jordan, Territories

TA231143 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by 'Amos Ben-Vered]

[Excerpt] The move to close the PLO offices in Jordan, if it is indeed implemented, might reduce the scope of terrorism against Israel and the inhabitants of the territories who oppose the PLO, said Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday at the conclusion of a lengthy debate in the Knesset on Jordan and the policy Israel should adopt toward that country.

Israel was not involved in relations between these two bodies, Jordan and the PLO, the defense minister said, and it all stemmed from considerations and the conflicts between them. The main difference is in Jordan's concept of the political purpose, which is in conflict with the PLO's view: Unlike the PLO, Jordan does not accept a separate, independent state west of the Jordan River.

Rabin reiterated Israel's readiness to conduct negotiations with a Jordanian delegation without preconditions and allowing non-PLO Palestinians to be included on it. He said that Jordan's 5-year plan for the development of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip has so far not materialized because Jordan lacks the financial resources. Although it declared that it would allocate $150 million a year toward that end, he expressed his doubt whether at the moment they even have $15 million.

We may have an argument with the inhabitants of the territories on the nature of the political settlement that should be the goal, Rabin said, but whoever is ready for coexistence with Israel despite these differences of opinion could enjoy a higher standard of living. On the other hand, every terrorist act weakens the desire for such coexistence because the fear of the PLO even prevents the holding of elections in the territories.

The intention is in the future to substantially weaken the PLO's standard bearers, and to back the so-called legitimate organizations that are merely a coverup for that organization into a corner. [passage omitted]

Jordan To Empower Passport Officials in W. Bank
TA231225 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Uri Nir]

[Text] Jordan has rescinded the authority of trade chambers and city councils in the West Bank to process Jordanian passports or "family identity cards" attached to them on behalf of the Jordanian Government.

Henceforth, these will be dealt with by special passport clerks assigned to the West Bank by the Jordanian Government. This was announced by Sharif al-Ja'bari, the passport clerk of the Hebron area, upon his return 2 days ago from a visit in Jordan.

Rabin: Terrorism Reduced by Jordan Restrictions
TA221615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yithzaq Rabin has said that the closure of the PLO offices in Jordan and the expulsion of the terrorists from that country has had a direct effect on terrorism in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. This has already been manifest, he said, in the drop in the number of terrorist incidents. This drop is a precondition for the promotion of any political settlement. The defense minister repeated that Israel's policy is to call on Jordan to enter negotiations without preconditions but with a readiness to include non-PLO Palestinians in them. He was replying to five motions to the Knesset agenda on the relations between Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that all the motions also mentioned the prime minister's visit to Morocco, but the defense minister refrained from making any substantive statement on that visit.

Contacts With Jordan Held on Bridge Traffic, Exports
TA200730 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 20 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] There are contacts between Israel and Jordan to make further improvements for traffic over the international bridges, and there is talk of the possibility of increasing the number of trucks taking exports from the territories to Jordan. So far Jordan has been opposed to this move, but there are now signs that it is changing its mind.

The idea of permitting private cars to cross over the Jordan River bridges in both directions was also examined, but the idea has been shelved because no solution has been found to security problems involved in such a crossing.

The coordinator of activities in the territories, Shmu'el Goren, toured industrial plants in Nabulus at the end of last week and announced that Israel would be prepared to decrease taxes for industrialists who succeed in finding export markets. The coordinator did not mention the export targets.

Our correspondent points out that there is a dispute on this point between Israel and Jordan, which only permits exports from the territories to come via the East Bank, since all the raw materials have been crossing over the Jordan River bridges to the territories. For its part, Israel is seeking export markets for the territories in Europe, too.

Nabulus Students Hold Anti-Jordan Rally
TA200535 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Yo'el Greenberg]

[Text] Students at Al-Najah University in Nabulus yesterday burned pictures of King Husayn at a mass rally protesting Jordan's crackdown on Fatah.

Palestinian sources said army roadblocks kept non-students away from the campus, where about 1,000 students also heard speakers warn Palestinians in the territories against cooperating with Jordanian plans to back the appointment of local mayors and to carry out a five-year development scheme. The sources said students chanted "death to the agents of the Jordanian regime."

Spokesmen at the rally said the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, and condemned the Jordanian moves as an attempt to buy an alternative leadership to the organization.

Central Commander: Terrorist Gangs in Jericho
TA241616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Major General Ehud Baraq, commander of the Central Command, believes that a number of small terrorist gangs operate in Jericho. He told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that he believes the open bridge policy also applies to all aspects of fighting terrorism, although it hinders daily operations such as preventing arms smuggling or the transfer of operational orders to terrorists in the territories.

Curfew Lifted
TA250731 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0647 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The curfew imposed on the center of Jericho following yesterday's terrorist attack was lifted a short time ago. Our correspondent in the territories Ilan Ben-Dor reports that the roadblocks erected on the city's approach roads have also been removed and traffic to Jericho and inside it is normal this morning.

Bomb Safely Defused Near E. Jerusalem U.S. Consulate

TA250419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] A bomb was safely dismantled this morning next to the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem. The bomb was placed in a soft drink can next to the consulate gates. A guard spotted the package, alerted the police, police identified the bomb and removed it. It was later defused. Security forces are now investigating.

Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says that this was the first serious incident at the U.S. Consulate in more than a year. Security has been tightened around the consulate in recent months, but at night the consulate operates with a skeleton staff.

Bodies of Two Terrorists Found North of Jerusalem

TA250907 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 25 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] The bodies of two terrorists who were apparently killed while preparing an explosive charge were discovered on Wednesday at noon in a gulch near the Al-Jalazun refugee camp north of Jerusalem.

An initial investigation indicates that the pair were killed several days previously.

The security forces have begun an investigation to determine whether the pair belonged to a local terrorist squad.

Molotov Cocktails Thrown; No Casualties

TA200702 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The day before yesterday two Molotov cocktails were thrown at a military vehicle west of the village of Bayt-'Ayn al-'Alma. Both cocktails missed the car, shattered on the road, and one of them caught fire. There were no casualties nor was there any damage. A 2-hour curfew was imposed on the area.

Bomb in Ashqelon Safely Detonated

TA210617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] An explosive charge was found and safely detonated at the Egged Company bus terminal in Ashqelon. No one was injured. The homemade bomb was made of explosive material inserted in a metal pipe. Soveral days ago a similar charge was found anddefused at the entrance to Ashqelon. Several suspects were detained for questioning.

Shooting Incident in Nabulus; Curfew Imposed

TA221245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] A shooting incident took place in the center of Nabulus this afternoon. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that four masked men broke into an office building that belongs to the (Qavsu) family and started shooting in all directions. One of the local employees was injured in the head and was hospitalized. The assailants fled in a Mercedes. An IDF unit that happened to be on the site managed to return some fire, but the assailants nevertheless managed to flee. A curfew was imposed on the area and the security forces have launched an investigation.

Our correspondent says that the assailants took a bag of money, and that this was apparently a robbery. Eyewitnesses reported that the assailants were armed with automatic guns and wore army fatigues.

Force 17 Deputy Commander Given Prison Term

TA211525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The Lod military court has imposed a 14-year prison sentence on a senior PLO officer who tried to perpetrate a terrorist act in Israel 5 years ago. The officer, 'Abbas Hamid Mahmud Sarlaf, the deputy commaner of Force 17, was caught last year on board a ship that was sailing from Lebanon to Cyprus and captured at sea. Three other terrorists caught with him were sentenced to jail terms ranging from 2 to 2 and 1/2 years.

Ambassador Meets With Austrian Foreign Minister

TA211150 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] In the first meeting between the Israeli ambassador in Vienna, Mikha'el Elitzur, and the new Austrian Foreign Minister, Peter Jankowitsch, the latter said it is time for normalization in Israeli-Austrian relations. The Israeli ambassador, who returned to his post 2 days after Kurt Waldheim's inauguration ceremony, reported that the Austrian foreign minister (who was appointed after his predecessor resigned in reaction to Waldheim's election) emphasized that Israeli-Austrian relations will not be a topic of discussion with the Arabs. Elitzur praised Austria's humanitariwn acts (the release of prisoners and immigration to Israel of Soviet Jewry). The two did not raise the issue of who will represent Israel in Austria after Elitzur ends his tour of duty at the end of this summer.

Reportage on 44th OAU Council of Ministers Session

Session Views RSA Sanctions

LD231222 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The 44th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers yesterday held an in-depth discussion on ways of imposing sanctions against the white minority regime of South Africa and expressed regret at countries that hinder this action from being implemented.

The meeting expressed its regret at countries that try to stop the implementation of comprehensive sanctions, Britain and the United States in particular, and expressed satisfaction at the decision made by countries not to attend the Commonwealth sports games in Edinburgh in protest at Britain's stand on this issue. Mauritius informed the meeting that it would not attend the Commonwealth Games.

The OAU ministerial meeting session continues, with participants being divided into three sections. Hence, the major meeting will deal with general issues, the second committee with political and organizational issues, and the third with scientific, economic, social, and cultural issues.

The major meeting held discussions based on the secretary general's report on the activities of the Liberation Committee. In particular, the meeting held extensive discussions concerning arrears in member-countries' contributions to this committee, which presently stand at $14 million. Egypt yesterday handed over to the OAU a check for $1 million.

The committee dealing with political issues held discussions on ways of strengthening the committee established earlier to improve the OAU Charter and made a proposal to increase the committee members from 14 to 25.

The committee dealing with economic, scientific, social, and cultural issues held discussions on the UN/Africa's transport and communications [as heard], and dealt extensively with strengthening regional economic grouping further so as to develop the continent's economy.

Resolution Denounces Reagan Speech

EA231840 Dakar PANA in French 1306 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 23 Jul (PANA) — The 44th ministerial session of the OAU Council now meeting in Addis Ababa, today adopted a resolution denouncing the speech on Tuesday in which President Reagan reiterated his opposition to sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria.

The resolution, proposed by Nigeria, denounces the attitude of the American Government, and appeals to the U.S. Congress to "impose without delay global and mandatory sanctions to ensure the overthrow of the racist regime and avoid a bloodbath." The African ministers also note "with concern that the imposition of sanctions demanded by the international community is being blocked by certain Western countries, chief among them the United States."

However, the resolution congratulates nongovernmental organizations and individuals notably "those of the Western countries," which have brought about a growing consensus in favor of imposing sanctions against South Africa. It invites them to do all they can to ensure an effective boycott of South Africa.

Council Criticizes Peres Visit

EA241313 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] It has been revealed that two of the committees, appointed earlier by the 44th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers, one on political and the second on economic, scientific, social, and cultural issues, completed their work yesterday.

The committee on political issues has studied the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem and clarified Africa's stand on the region. In line with this, the Council has stated that the visit to Morocco by the Israeli prime minister, Shim'on Peres, is detrimental to the Palestinian struggle.

The second committee held talks on Africa's 10-year industrial development [plan] at the United Nations, the formation of an African monetary organization, and the draft cooperation agreements to be reached between the OAU and (?related) organizations. The committee held talks on the international conference held to assess the United Nations Decade For Women and proposed a women's affairs department be set up by the OAU.

Ministers Appeal for Drought Relief

EA231359 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The international community has been called on to support the aims of the Africa drought and famine emergency relief aid organization and to assist the organization, which was set up to help the efforts under way to eradicate the problems that have come about on the African Continent as a result of drought.

During its exhaustive deliberations today, the 44th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers noted that extensive efforts have to be made to publicize the organization's aims and identity so that, in addition to African countries, other governments and the international community can provide aid. So far India, Yugoslavia, and Sweden are countries outside Africa that have assisted the organization. For its part, the organization has assisted nine drought-hit African countries.

ALGERIA

Ministry Statement on Hassan-Peres Meeting

LD241954 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco — The Algerian Foreign Ministry spokesman made a statement this afternoon after a, quote, joint communique between the royal palace and the Zionist leader was made public.

The spokesman notes that there was no need to wait for the assessment in this communique, which remains a compromise, and should be condemned. It should be condemned simply because the meeting went ahead despite the fact that it introduces additional division into the Arab ranks, and severely harms the field of confrontation with the Zionist enemy. All the Arab states and peoples are only too well aware of what Zionism is and of what it makes them suffer to nourish any illusions about the wish for peace of which some of its leaders (?have spoken).

In Ifrane, Shim'on Peres, as everyone knows, once more glaringly demonstrated intransigence. The spokesman adds that no one has been given a mandate to compromise on the fate of the Palestinian people and still less to carry out, to its detriment, bargaining which is completely remote from its aspirations and rights. The Ifrane initiative has not served the Palestinian cause, and it was not intended to serve it. The joint communique, quote, says that King Hassan II will inform the Arab leaders of his appraisal, but what information can be given and what assessment can be established which were not already known and expected? It is simply a matter of supporting a regrettable step and sharing responsibility for an act which is damaging to the Arabs' holy fight, and Algeria will not subscribe to it.

In conclusion, the Algerian Foreign Ministry spokesman says that those who believed they should receive the Zionist leader and [word indistinct] in a political vein of dialogue with them, and they alone have exclusive responsibility for their actions, which the Arab nation and its people will judge.

Nabi, Mexican Minister Discuss Oil Situation

LD240908 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Talks between Brother Belkacem Nabi, minister of energy and chemical and petrochemical industries, and his Mexican counterpart, Alfredo del Mazo, ended today. The talks enabled the two ministers to analyze the situation prevailing in the oil market in the light of the developments resulting from the Brioni meeting in Yugoslavia and the attitudes adopted since then. The two ministers expressed in this context their dismay at the continuing decline in the price of oil, taking into consideration the basic interests of the oil-producing countries and the need to establish effective and coordinated cooperation in order to bring balance back to the situation and put an end to the trends prevailing since the end of 1985.

We point out that the visit of the Mexican minister to Algeria falls within the context of the consultations among the oil-exporting countries on the eve of the resumption of the work of the OPEC conference in Geneva on the 28th of this month.

LIBYA

Nationalist Front Protests Hassan-Peres Meeting

LD241804 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Central Command of the Progressive Nationalist Front [Al-Jabhah al-Wataniyah al-Taqaddumiyah] has issued a statement on King Hassan II receiving the terrorist Shim'on Peres, prime minister of the Zionist enemy, in Morocco and on their meeting. The statement asserts that the Moroccan king's action constitutes an extremely serious shift in the prolonged struggle waged by our valiant Arab nation against its Zionist enemy, and is a continuation of the plot being hatched by U.S. imperialism and the Zionist movement to liquidate the Palestinian question. Such a step is also a prelude to subjugating the Arab nation and enables the Zionist enemy to impose its expansionist policy on the area to compel the Arab masses to succumb and capitulate.

In its statement the Progressive Nationalist Front emphasizes that the Arab nation, its struggling masses, and its nationalist [wataniyah], pan-Arab [qawmiyah], and progressive forces must confront and resist the plot and eliminate all its possible consequences.

PDRY Head, Al-Qadhdhafi on Peres-Hassan Talks

LD250026 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Engineer Haydar Abu Bakar al-'Attas, PDRY Supreme People's Council chairman, informed the brother leader via telephone about the PDRY's stance toward the treacherous reception of Shim'on Peres in Morocco. In this contact they also discussed the adoption of an Arab stance toward the treason.

MAURITANIA

Malian President Departs; Joint Communique Issued

AB231717 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Joint communique issued at the end of official visit by Malian President Moussa Traore to Mauritania from 20 to 23 July 1986 — read by Modibo Keita, Mali's minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN, head of state, His Excellency General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian Peoples, [UDPM] president of the Republic of Mali, accompanied by his wife, paid an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania from 20 to 23 July 1986.

His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore was accompanied by an important delegation made up notably of His Excellency Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the UDPM; Modibo Keita, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; His Excellency Fagnanama Kone, Mali's ambassador to Mauritania; Dr Ngolo Traore, permanent undersecretary to the president of the Republic; Tidiane (Giffe), adviser to the president on diplomatic affairs; (Thiona Mathieu Kone), press adviser to the president of the Republic; and (Diatta Toure), director general of international cooperation.

The Mauritanian delegation, led by His Excellency Col Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, included notably His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel (Sid Mahmoud Siya), CMSN member, permanent secretary of the CMSN; His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, CMSN member, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; His Excellency Major Sidibe Toumani, CMSN member, director of [word indistinct]; His Excellency Sidi Ould Cheikh Abdellahi, minister of water supply and energy; His Excellency Soumare Oumar, minister of civil service, labor, youth, and sports; His Excellency Messaoud Ould Boulkheir, minister of rural development; Dr (Loleid Ould Yebat), permanent undersecretary to the head of state; Sidi Mohamed Ould Abderahamane, charge of missions at the Presidency of the CMSN; Camara Ali (Geladio), adviser to the Presidency of the CMSN; Brahim Ould Abdellahi, adviser in charge of press to the Presidency of the CMSN; Ahmed Ould Sid Ahmed, ambassador [words indistinct] at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

During his visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore visited major places of interest in the capital, in particular the Friendship Center and the cities of Akchar and Nouadhibou. The UDPM secretary general and president of the Republic congratulated His Excellency Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, for the successes recorded in the program of economic and social recovery of Mauritania. The two heads of state held several rounds of private talks. The two delegations held several meetings during which they examined issues on bilateral cooperation and issues of common interest. The two sides shared identical views on all topics discussed.

On bilateral relations, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the quality of cooperation between the two countries, and reaffirmed their strong desire to further consolidate their relations and to broaden it to cover all sectors — political, economic, social, and cultural.

At the subregional level, the two heads of state renewed their attachment to organizations of which they are members, notably the Senegal River Development Organization, the West African Economic Community, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, and ECOWAS. They expressed their determination to contribute further to the implementation of the objectives of these organizations. In this regard, the two heads of state particularly expressed their concern over the constant advance of the desert and the persistent drought.

The two heads of state agreed to joint efforts at the bilateral level to fight this plague, and harmonize their actions at the subregional, regional, and international levels.

The economic situation in Africa and the world retained the attention of the two heads of state. In this regard, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the special session of the UN General Assembly on Africa's critical economic situation held in New York from 27 May to 1 June 1986. The results obtained on this occasion should lead Africa to strengthen its unity and solidarity and promote South-South cooperation.

The two heads of state expressed concern over the debt problem which seriously hampers the achievement of the development objectives of the African Continent. The two heads of state expressed support for the organization of an international conference on Africa's debt situation, and they called on the international community, particularly the developed countries, to examine with interest the continent's peculiar situation. The two heads of state reaffirmed their full support for the principles and objectives of South-South cooperation, and underlined the need to do everything to promote this program. The two heads of state deplored the increasing structural imbalance which continues to mark international economic relations, and which calls for the urgent establishment of a more just and equitable new world economic order.

The prevailing situation in Southern Africa retained the attention of the two heads of state, who vehemently condemned the apartheid policy of the racist Pretoria regime, and reiterated their total solidarity with and constant support for the national liberation movements in Southern Africa and the Frontline States, which are victims of repeated aggressions by racist South Africa. They also expressed their full support for the Namibian people who are determinedly fighting for their right to independence and freedom, under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole representative. They called for a rapid and complete implementation of pertinent UN resolutions, notably the Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978.

Concerning the Western Saharan issue, the two heads of state reiterated their adherence to the peace process drawn up, and expressed the hope that a lasting solution will be rapidy found. On Chad, the two heads of state expressed regret for the fratricidal war which has torn this sister country, and hoped that a lasting solution will be rapidly found to achieve reconciliation and unity. In this connection, the two heads of state praised efforts made under the auspices of the OAU toward the reconciliation of the Chadian brothers.

On the Middle East problem, the two presidents expressed their preoccupation with the prevailing situation in that part of the world. They remain convinced that a lasting solution to this problem can only be achieved through the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and the Arab occupied territories, with the first being the holy city of Al-Quds. The two leaders expressed their firm support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, its sole and authentic representative.

Concerning the situation in the Gulf, the two heads of state once again expressed their concern over the continuation of the war, and they called on the two parties to enter into negotiations without delay, to put an end to this fratricidal conflict. Examining the present state of Arab-African cooperation, the two heads of state emphasized the need to develop and instensify it, in conformity with the aspirations of the Arab and African peoples, united by secular ties of fraternity and solidarity. They two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the fraternal and friendly atmosphere which prevailed throughout their talks, and the fruitful results achieved.

His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore expressed his sincere thanks to the Mauritanian people, the members of the CMSN, and the government, and in particular Col Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, for the warm and fraternal reception accorded him and his delegation. President Moussa Traore invited his brother and friend, Col Maoiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya to pay an official visit to the Republic of Mali. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Nouakchott on 23 July 1986.

Signed for the Islamic Republic of Mauritania: Col Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya

Signed for the Republic of Mali: Gen Moussa Traore

SUDAN

Premier: Juba Airport To Open 'Soon'

EA241935 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister and Defense Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said that the situation in the South has acquired serious dimensions, as exemplified by the tribal acts of aggression and the difficulty of land transport due to the autumn, which arouses fears of famine in the south. That is what he said in a statement to the Constituent Assembly this morning, commenting on the views of political forces and parties about the recent government statement. In the statement, his excellency expressed regret over the deaths of some people because of what is happening in the south, saying that this would assume political dimensions. He stressed that this would not affect the political situation and that Sudan possesses resources to enable it to face the challenges.

His excellency explained that what recently happened in Juba has been resolved that the Juba Airport would soon be open to traffic. He expressed the hope that the southern brothers would be keen to move toward peace.n

Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi added that the ministry of peace would soon embark on its functions and would act as an instrument to integrate with what preceded it for the opening of the doors of peace. The ministry would be assisted by a political solution, to arrange the holding of the Constitutional Conference and to decide its date and the manner of holding it. Concluding his address to the Constituent Assembly, his excellency said: We want the political forces to sit in the Constitutional Conference and formulate an agreement between the people of Sudan for laying the foundations upon which the constitution of the country will stand.

Through the Constituent Assembly, his excellency sent a cable to Maj Gen Peter Cyrillo, the governor of Equatoria, and to the officer commanding Equatoria area, Maj Gen Siamil al-Zayn Sughayrun, congratulating them and the armed forces for containing the aggression and preserving peace.

Chief of Staff Says Juba 'Very Calm'

JN241318 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1022 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 24 Jul (SUNA) — While Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister and defense minister, has denied news agencies' reports about the fall of Juba to the outlaws, describing such reports as untrue, another senior Sudanese official, General Eng Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, chief of the general staff, today said that the situation in Juba is very calm. He said the attack launched by a small group of outlaws on the (Al-Mandari) tribe has assumed dimensions it does not deserve.

Gen Khalil said the nature of guerrilla warfare is to enlarge things and make them look bigger than they are so they are quickly spread, especially when they coincide with tribal clashes. This is what took place on the outskirts of Juba, he said. The chief of staff urged the nation to be cautious and vigilant and not to follow tendentious rumors. [passage omitted]

Army Turns Down Cease-Fire With Garang Forces

JN241653 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Jul (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces have turned down the request made by John Garang's forces — which are besieged near Mount (Lader) north of Juba — which calls for stopping the fighting for 3 hours. A senior military source told SUNA toda, this request was rejected since it was designed to withdraw the besieged outlaw forces or to dispatch reinforcements. The sources added that the Armed Forces turned down this request because they are defending the people of the (Al-Mandari) tribe who asked the Armed Forces to protect them and their sheep.

SPLA: Commander Urges Residents To Leave Malakal

EA242159 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] [Announcer] And now we have the pleasure to present Comrade Major Dr Lam Akol, alternate member of the SPLM-SPLA political-military high command and zonal commander for Northern Upper Nile, together with his appeal.

[Begin Akol recording] Dear citizens of Northern Upper Nile: Greetings to all of you. Last month, I addressed the Sudanese people on the issue of saving our country, on the role of the Khartoum minority clique regime in perpetuating the suffering of our people and on the way out of these quagmires the country

is in. Since then, your revolutionary leadership has assigned me the responsibility of being the zonal commander of Northern Upper Nile, comprising the districts of Renk, Kodok and (Balyet). It is in this capacity that I am addressing you today.

Fellow countrymen, despite the noise being made in Khartoum, not much has changed since the fall of Numayri. Your misery remains the same, hunger continues to claim lives and the government is completely absent in your areas. Hence, the historical responsibility demands from all of us concerted efforts to stop the downward slide of our country into an abyss. We must therefore intensify the mass and the revolutionary armed struggle. These are complimentary and inseparable components of our revolution. Each and every one of us has a role to play whether you are old or young, man or woman, able or disabled, in a village or in a town.

As I talk to you, the SPLA forces are in your area now. Despite the enemy's propaganda and desperate attempt to divide us on tribal grounds, the revolution has engulfed all parts of our dear country. You realize that most of these combatants in your areas are your sons, brothers, or sisters. They took up arms to fight for your dignity, basic human rights, and social justice. They are not strangers nor are they there to mislead you or to rob your property as the enemy claims.

The SPLA forces are there to protect you from the atrocities of the army which you have lived with for a very long time. How many of your relatives have been killed or tortured by the army? How many of your houses and huts have been burnt by the army? How much of your property had been thieved by them? I need not answer for you because you know the answers. The memories of the massacres of Juba, Wau and (Awaj Wok) of 1965, Bor of 1967, and many more others are still fresh in our minds.

An army with such a record will not hesitate to fabricate and state lies about your revolutionary forces. Do not listen to the attempted lies. The SPLA forces are there to protect you and your property from the atrocities of the reactionary Khartoum army. It is your sacred duty to cooperate with them and extend to them all possible assistance. We should work in solidarity as our objectives are the same.

Fellow countrymen, to those in Malakal town, I have this to say: It is not news to you that SPLA forces are now around Malakal. Your stay in town is no longer safe. First of all, the food you get from Khartoum will very soon cease to come, whereas there is enough for all of us in the countryside. Second, as the war intensifies and the enemy receives deadly blows from your gallant forces as they are receiving at the moment, you become an easy target of the enemy. Our past experience stands out clearly in testimony to this fact.

Therefore, my advice to you as a brother and a son is that you get out of the town today, not tomorrow. As the overall commander of the SPLA forces in the area, I assure you that our forces are under strict orders, they would be more than happy to receive you and take care of you whether you would want to join us or to stay in the countryside. Make up your minds now. Take example from the bravery of your brothers in Juba who are now fighting side by side with the SPLA forces there.

Fellow countrymen, I end by sending heartfelt congratulations to Captain Oyay Deng Ajak, officers and men of Fashoda battalion which in a fairly short span of time dealt heavy blows to the enemy forces around Malakal and Kodok.

And my sincere greetings and encouragement also go to Lieutenant-Colonel Deng Aloy, officers and men of Madhlum Battalion and to Captain Dui Kir and officers and men of Abu Shawk Battalion. To all of these gallant fighters, I say, keep it up. With your dedication, commitment, self sacrifice, and discipline you have shown in the field, I have no doubt you would certainly achieve your objectives. Long live the struggle of the Sudanese people. Long live the SPLM-SPLA under the leadership of Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior. Victory is certain. Thank you very much. [end recording]

TUNISIA

Further Details on Replacement of Mzali

LD241656 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba had talks this morning at the Presidential Palace in Skanes with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar and Mansour Skhiri, minister director of the presidential office and minister of the civil service and administrative reform. Following the meeting Rachid Sfar made the following statement:

I submitted to his excellency the president a report on the first meeting of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Destourian Party following the 12th congress. All members of the Politburo have expressed their gratitude and appreciation to the president of the state and the party and their high appreciation for the confidence placed in them. They gave their allegience and promise for serious work to intensify the party's activities in all fields in the service of the Tunisian people. [passage indistinct]

The great combatant President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Socialist Destourian Party has decided to dismiss Mohamed Mzali from the Politburo and to dismiss Mrs Fathia Mzali from the party Central Committee.

New Governors Named

LD250521 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has received a report from Interior Minister Zine Labedine Ben Ali on the progress of the ministry's activities and on the country's general security situation. The interior minister received the great struggler's directives and instructions.

The president has decided to transfer some governors. He has appointed Ahmed Reda Wajeh governor of Bin 'Arus; Njah Drisi governor of Sidi Bu Zayd; and Ibrahim Jamalladin governor of (Shefa).

Regarding the appointment of the said governors by the head of state, it has been decided to reshuffle governors as follows:

Abdelkarim Uzayiz has been appointed governor of Al-Qasrayn; Mohamed Malej has been appointed governor of Tawzar; and Mohamed Ben Rajab has been appointed governor of Silyanah.

PRC's Zhao Ziyang Arrives for 4-Day Visit

LD231229 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, PRC premier of the State Council, today arrived in Tunis on a 4-day friendship and working visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, who was at hand to welcome his honorable guest, whom he embraced warmly and wished a good stay in Tunisia. [passage indistinct]

Sfar, Zhao Begin Talks

LD240825 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Official Tunisian-Chinese talks began yesterday evening at the government palace in Qasbah with a meeting between Prime Minister Rachid Sfar and the Chinese prime minister, Zhao Ziyang. Later the two premiers presided over an enlarged working session between the two countries' delegations. The session lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours and included positive and productive talks in an atmosphere of amity and understanding. The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction at the great steps made by the two countries, especially in recent years, in the path of constructive and productive cooperation which has included all spheres, as demonstrated by the accomplishments and projects which have been completed or planned. The two sides expressed their joint political will to further deepen this cooperation, strengthen and diversify it to include other spheres. They emphasized the wide and promising horizons that are possible inthis sphere which will serve the interest of the two countries and peoples and serve as the best example of South-South cooperation.

Bourguiba Receives Zhao

LD241428 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba received at the Palace of the Republic in Skanes before midday today, Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier, and the official delegation accompanying him, in the presence of Rachid Sfar, Habib Bourguiba Jr, Mansour Skhiri, and Beji Caid Essebsi.

The supreme combatant welcomed his Chinese guest pointing out the solid character of the friendship between the two peoples, the Tunisian and the Chinese.

Zhao Ziyang on his part conveyed to the head of state the appreciation which His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba enjoys with the Chinese leadership and people.

WESTERN SAHARA

Hassan Meeting With Peres Condemned

LD251007 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Saharan President Mohamed Abdelaziz has sent a message to the king of Morocco and to Arab heads of state underlining the treason of the Hassan-Peres meeting and exposing the real position of the chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, the president of the Arab League, and president of the Islamic Conference. By receiving Shim'on Peres, Mohamed Abdelaziz writes, Hassan II's objective was to ensure military support for the war of aggression and genocide which he has been waging for more than 10 years against the Arab people.

ETHIOPIA

WPE's Tulu, CPSU's Kapitonov Discuss Relations

EA241108 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate member of the WPE Politburo and chairman of the Central Audit Commission, held discussions today with the high ranking delegation led by Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Audit Commission. The meeting was held at the hall of the WPE Central Committee office.

The talks centered on existing relations between the WPE and the CPSU. During the occasion, Comrade Teka briefed the delegation exhaustively on the efforts that have been made to withstand the drought in our country and the results that have been achieved. Discussions were also held on the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Present during the discussions were Comrade Asrat Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee and ambassador at large, Comrade Girma Besha, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee and deputy head of the WPE foreign affairs department, and Comrade Habte Mariam Seyoum, deputy head of the department. [passage omitted]

Castro Sends Message to Mengistu Via Cuban Official

EA240931 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Central Committee of the WPE, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, received a message today from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. The message, sent by the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the country's council and commander in chief of the Cuban Armed Forces, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, was delivered by the deputy foreign minister of the Cuban republic, Comrade (Heraldo Mazola).

On the occasion, our comrade revolutionary leader held talks with the minister on bilateral relations. Present on the occasion were the Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs and member of the WPE Central Committee, Comrade Goshu Wolde, and the Cuban ambassador in revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade Antonio Perez Herrero.

SOMALIA

'Opposition' Condemns Hassan-Peres Meeting

EA241107 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] A spokesman for the voice of the Somali opposition, Halgan, has described the invitation by King Hassan of Morocco for Prime Minister of Zionist Israel Shim'on Peres to visit Morocco as a crime against the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people, as well as against the Arab, Islamic, and African peoples.

The spokesman said that the move is strongly condemned by the Somali opposition, which sees it as an act of treachery aimed at weakening Arab and African unity. The Moroccan regime, which withdrew from the OAU 2 years ago, should be expelled from the Arab League and the Islamic Conference Organization, the spokesman said.

The spokesman pointed out that King Hassan, who is the second Arab leader to openly meet with Zionist leaders, will suffer the same fate as Al-Sadat of Egypt, who was the first crook to collude with Israel and international imperialism. He died at the hands of the Egyptian masses on 6 October 1981.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Receives Message From Zaire President

EA241046 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today received a special message from President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. A State House spokesman says that the message, which was on bilateral relations, was delivered to President Mwinyi at State House, Dar es Salaam, by President Mobutu's special envoy, (Nyanda Nzambo). The two presidents attended the recent seven-nation East and Central African heads of state summit in Nairobi, Kenya.

Mine Disaster, Bank Fire Findings Announced

EA241338 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The government has issued an official statement on the alleged deaths at the (Nyarugusu) gold mines, Geita District, in Mwanza region between January and February of this year. In an official statement read in parliament today by Ndugu Muhiddin Kimario, minister of home affairs, the government says there was no evidence to prove that between 25 and 30 were buried at the (Nyarugusu) mines between February and March.

The statement confirmed, however, that 25 people died at several mines in (Nyarugusu) between 1981 and 1985. The government says in the statement that investigations carried out by three different commissions failed to come up with evidence in connection with the deaths, and stresses that if the deaths had occurred the families and friends of the deceased would have reported the matter to the government. The statement adds that there is no evidence to show that the special police unit sent to guard the mines was involved in illegal mining.

Meanwhile, the government has said that the loss caused by the fire that gutted the Bank of Tanzania building was estimated at 23.8 million shillings. Replying to a question in parliament, Ndugu Amina Salum Ali, deputy minister for finance, planning, and economic affairs, said that the loss included the destruction

of the building, machinery and office equipment. The deputy minister said, however, that the actual loss could be higher because the costs of reconstructing the building and of buying new machinery could be much higher. The Bank of Tanzania building was gutted by fire in May 1984. Several people are still being interrogated by the police in connection with the fire and their case is pending in court.

CAMEROON

Biya Address to National Assembly on Development Plan

AB232151 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Address by President Paul Biya to the National Assembly on the new 5-year development program in Yaounde — live]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen members! A few weeks ago, in this same magnificent hall of the Assembly, I presented the outlines of the national budget for the fiscal year 1986-1987. I have come with the same pleasure to present to you the outlines of our Sixth 5-Year Development Plan for your examination during the current extraordinary session. [passage omitted]

During the fifth plan, which was implemented in difficult times during which most (?economies) in Africa and the world over were deeply disorganized, our economic development was generally quite satisfactory. As a matter of fact, we maintained an average growth rate of over 7 percent per year in real terms corresponding to a 3.80-percent increase in per capita income. This performance, which conformed to our forecasts, was essentially achieved thanks to the secondary and tertiary sectors. [passage omitted]

Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the National Assembly, our Sixth 5-Year Development Plan, which is based on an estimated 6.7-percent growth rate, will emphasize the development of our traditional priority sectors. It will pay particular attention to the revitalization of certain sectors whose activities have been declining. Among the priority sectors, the rural sector, which is the basis of our food self-sufficiency and which provides raw materials for the industrial sector, is evidently given a privileged position. We will therefore carry on with our efforts to modernize agriculture and we will give new momentum to animal husbandry. We will also promote the exploitation of forest resources by encouraging nationals to become involved in this sector.

In the industrial sector, our efforts will primarily be directed toward streamlining the various industrial units and toward the establishment of small- and medium-scale enterprises in order to create the possibility in the long run of the advent of a truly national asset in this regard and the promotion of an adapted technology.

In the field of telecommunications, we will pursue the extension of the existing infrastructures with a view to promoting the gradual and effective integration of the whole of our national territory. Consequently, we are planning to continue the construction of major roads, trunk roads, and feeder roads. Similarly, we will pay greater attention to maintenance of our roads.

With regard to ports, we will continue to develop our various ports and promote fluvial navigation. In the field of railroads, we will begin studies in the next few years for the extension of our national railroads network, especially the realignment of the western network, that is the Douala-Nkongsamba line.

In order to improve our peoples' standard of living, we will also endeavor to master the sector of town planning by building new housing units and improving the housing situation. We will increase our programs of electrification of urban and rural zones, taking into account the ever growing demand in this field estimated at 8.6 percent a year; we will extend the existing water supply facilities and provide subdivisional capitals and villages with new facilities.

In the field of education, we will pay greater attention to technical education [words indistinct] with our socioeconomic development efforts. In this regard, as I announced in Ngaoundere recently, we are considering the creation of technical junior high schools, further decentralization efforts at the level of the university, and the establishment of specialized facilities.

In the field of health, our efforts will be essentially geared toward preventive medicine and primary health care in pursuance of the policy of universal health care by the year 2000. On the social front, we will strengthen our policy of solidarity with those in need and ensure the protection of youngsters. Similarly, we are considering the possibility of a realistic social security package that will be adapted to the needs of our country.

Last, in the field of culture and information, additional and sizeable efforts will be made to provide our country with adequate facilities.

Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the National Assembly, that is a brief outline of our Sixth 5-Year Development Plan which I would readily describe as the New Deal Plan. The plan which reflects the budget which you recently approved, is an essentially realistic plan. It is realistic in its global objectives which I have just outlined briefly. In fact, our sixth plan aims at a total of 4,375 billion CFA francs at a fixed rate of GNP in 1982-1983 [as heard], or a total of such a large sum of investment; and I am pleased to say that our sixth plan will be essentially financed by our national resources with the public and the private sectors providing 42 percent and 34.7 percent, in that order.

It is clear that this cannot be implemented without the goodwill and the effective participation of all those involved in economic activities in the development of the national economy. I will therefore call on all of them, whether nationals or aliens, to fulfill their civic duties by paying their taxes, and more dynamism and efficiency in order to contribute to the successful implementation of our plan. [passage omitted]

In fact, we will above all rely on our own means for the implementation of this plan because that is the basis of our credibility and our sovereignty. But we will also appeal to international cooperation. As you know, Cameroon is open to cooperation with any country wishing to contribute to its development and respectful of its sovereignty.

We remain faithful to this policy and I would like to express our sincere gratitude to the friends of Cameroon, the bilateral and multilateral fund donors, as well as government and nongovernment organizations interested in the development of our country for their contribution [words indistinct] to the realization of our sixth plan. [applause] I am pleased to announce that we are

expecting an estimated 16.3 percent from the public sector and 7 percent from the private sector in terms of contributions from our foreign partners. [passage omitted]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Madrid Names Banker 'Mastermind' of Coup Attempt

LD242000 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1925 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Equatorial Guinean president of the Bank of the States of Central Africa, Damian Ondo Mane, appears to be the mastermind of last weekend's attempted coup against President Teodoro Obiang Nguema. The attempted coup in Equatorial Guinea comes shortly after the publication of a law creating a single party as the political system in the country, this being the wish of the current Guinean President Teodoro Obiang. The banker Damian Ondo Mane offered each of the army officers involved nearly half a million pesetas to carry out the coup attempt. Informed circles say that Damian Ondo Mane led the coup because of the country's difficult economic situation and he was supported by Guinean groups hostile to the incorporation of the former Spanish colony into the zone of French hegemony.

GABON

President Bongo Receives French Education Official

AB242218 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Mrs Michele Alliot-Marie, the secretary of state to the French minister of education in charge of education who was making her first contact with Gabonese authorities, was received today by President His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo. During the audience, issues relating to learning and higher education were discussed. France and Gabon maintain relations of confidence in this field.

After the audience at the Renovation Palace, the French secretary of state who arrived in Libreville very early today spoke of President Omar Bongo's concern to promote a policy aimed at helping all Gabonese youth to fully prepare themselves professionally. It is therefore obvious that head of state, His Excellency Omar Bongo, explained to Mrs Alliot-Marie his concept of higher education — a concept which he elaborated in June before an audience made up mainly of heads of enterprises operating in our country. [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

Detained Journalists, Others Exchanged With Zambia

AB241458 Dakar PANA in English 1337 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Musoshi, (Zaire), 24 July (ZANA/PANA) — Two journalists from the *Times of Zambia* newspaper detained in Zaire for nearly six weeks, were handed over to Zambian officials in Musoshi, Zaire, today.

Richard Theo, chief reporter and Howard Musonda, photographer were released during an exchange of detainees between Zambia and Zaire a few kilometres west of Kasumbalesa border post inside Zaire.

The exchange of detainees was agreed upon after a four-hour special meeting of the Zambia-Zaire Regional Joint Permanent Commission held at the request of Shaba governor, Mr Koyagialo Mgbase Te Gerengbo.

The two journalists were among nine Zambians held in Zaire over the past six months who were exchanged for three Zaireans detained in Zambia. The Zambians included three women, Rosemary Chanda, Memory Chimba, and Loveness Chapawa. The others were Joseph Sansalimba, Alexander Richard Chipala, Winfred Musuka, and Robert Kafwanka.

The Zaireans who were swapped with the nine Zambians were Mapenda Yamvwa, Kasuku Mwanambaya, and Tshemihazi.

The Zambians and Zaireans were paraded before the two delegations at the conclusion of the meeting. They looked tired but in good health.

This is the second exchange of detainees between the two countries over the past year. A score of Zambians were exchanged for Zaireans last October.

Speaking during the exchange ceremony, copperbelt member of the Central Committee, Joseph Mutale said the detainees were victims of the laws of the two countries. He appealed to border officials on both dies to interpret the laws of the two governments properly.

Shaba Governor Mr Koyagialo said border problems should not mar the good relations between the two countries.

BENIN

French Cooperation Minister Arrives

AB240907 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Michel Aurillac, the French minister for cooperation, arrived in Cotonou this morning from Lome. This first visit to our country since his appointment to his new post is aimed at reassuring the Beninese authorities of the fact that cooperation between Benin and France will not change much under the new government. It is this message that the French minister for cooperation came to our country to deliver. Upon his arrival, he was immediately granted an audience by President Mathieu Kerekou this morning. Their discussions centered on bilateral cooperation as well as on regional and subregional issues. At the end of his audience, Mr Aurillac told newsmen that the talks were very cordial and that there was a similarity of views between President Mathieu Kerekou and himself. [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

Conventions Signed With France on Fund Allocations

AB242207 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Financial Resources Minister Justin Damo Barro signed two conventions with the director of the Ouagadougou bureau of the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, Francois Perdieu Ducharlat, this afternoon. The conventions, which were signed at the office of the minister of financial resources, provide for the opening by the fund of a line of credit totalling 263.5 million CFA francs. The first convention, which represents the Burkinabe Government's contribution to the constitution of the capital of the National Company for the Supply of Pharmaceutical Products, concerns a total of 250 million CFA francs. The second convention concerns the allocation of funds for the purchase of equipment that will be used to computerize the public debt of Burkina Faso.

Present at the signing ceremony in addition to Comrade Damo Barro were Comrade Yacouba Sanou, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Financial Resources, and Leonie Victoire Kone, director of international financial relations.

GHANA

PNDC Chairman Discusses Cooperation With Envoys

AB240927 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] A high commissioner and two ambassadors to Ghana today paid courtesy calls on the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle Osu. They are the high commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago, Mr Nathan Hazel; the ambassador of Yugoslavia, Mr Lazar Covic; and the Kuwaiti ambassador, Mr Muhammad Salim al-Bahan.

Receiving the Trinidad and Tobago envoy, Chairman Rawlings expressed Ghana's desire to strengthen relations with that country. He particularly mentioned trade and urged experts of both countries to help solve the problems of distance and transportation. The leader of the revolution urged member-states of the Nonaligned Movement to critically review the movement's experiences to enable them to confront the new global realities.

The acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamina Ahwoi, expressed Ghana's appreciation to Trinidad and Tobago for joining the African boycott of the Commonwealth Games. He said the gesture of that country and other Caribbean nations shows the concern they have for the plight of the black majority in racist South Africa. According to Mr Ahwoi, the massive boycott of the games is a clear signal that the Commonwealth will face threats of that nature in future if Britain still maintains its opposition to sanctions against the Botha regime.

Mr Hazel, on his part, repeated his country's unflinching stand against aparthaid. He said Trinidad and Tobago cannot compromise on the question of sanctions against apartheid South Africa. Mr Hazel noted that the country has also been active in finding ways to end apartheid at the UN and nonaligned levels. He made it clear that as long as apartheid exists, his country will give its support to forces fighting to eliminate it.

The Yugoslav ambassador, Mr Lazar Covic, said he is happy that cooperation between Ghana and his country is still developing. He said Yugoslavia will like to increase cooperation in road construction, timber, port rehabilitation, and the fishing industry. Mr Covic expressed satisfaction with the present trend in cooperation which, he said, has been mutually beneficial to both countries. Such cooperation will help countries of the Nonaligned Movement to strengthen their economies. The envoy dcsclosed that a member of the presidency of the Yugoslav Government Radovan Vlajkovic will visit Ghana next week.

Chairman Rawlings thanked Yugoslavia for its assistance to Ghana and expressed the hope that the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, will project a new dynamic stand for the benefit of the collective sovereignty of member-countries.

On his part, Mr Kwamina Ahwoi, urged the Yugoslav Government to take advantage of Ghana's investment code to study specific areas for cooperation. This will also enable Ghanaians to learn work values that have made countries like Yugoslavia to develop.

The Kuwaiti ambassador, Mr Muhammad Salim al-Balhan, who is resident in Dakar, Senegal, and Chairman Rawlings held wide-ranging discussions and reviewed Ghana-Kuwait relations. The desire of Ghana to have Kuwaiti institutional and private investors involved in the development of the Ghanaian economy was also stressed. In this regard, the ambassador was urged to bring the opportunities offered for mutual cooperation by Ghana's new investment code to the notice of his people. Mr al-Balhan affirmed his determination to do everything possible to bring Ghana and Kuwait together.

Chairman Rawlings urged the Arab League and the OAU to find ways to easing the tension in the Middle East.

Burkinabe Military Delegation Arrives for Talks

AB242019 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] A 12-member Burkinabe military delegation arrived in Accra this morning for a 3-day visit to the country during which it will have discussions with its Ghanaian counterpart on a wide range of issues. The delegation was met at the airport by the force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, and the Burkinabe ambassador to Ghana, Madam Maimouna Ouattara. Soon after arrival, the leader of the delegation and chief of staff of the Burkinabe Armed Forces, Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, laid a wreath in memory of the country's fallen heroes at the Revolution Square.

IVORY COAST

Senegal's Diouf Concludes Visit, Departs

AB232226 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Abdou Diouf, Senegalese president and current OAU chairman, left the Ivorian capital of Yamoussoukro early this morning for Dakar after a 24-hour visit to the capital. After this brief visit, President Diouf sent the following message to President Houphouet-Boigny:

As I leave your beautiful country following my short private visit, I would like to renew to you, as well as to the government and people of the Republic of Ivory Coast — on behalf of my wife, the delegation which is accompanying me, and on my own behalf — the expression of our profound gratitude for the enthusiastic and fraternal welcome, as well as for the fraternal hospitality granted us during our stay. This visit, which falls within the framework of the fraternity and friendship existing so naturally between our brotherly peoples, offered us the fortunate opportunity to strengthen the bases of the political, economic, technical, and cultural cooperation between our peoples. Above all, it enabled me to benefit from your vast experience. The satisfactory results, which we obtained on this occasion, strengthen our everyday hope in the future of our subregion and constitute a source of encouragement for our people to continue our common struggle for the construction of a strong and united Africa.

While I reassure you of our devoted determination to work toward this goal and renew to you my best wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the brotherly Ivorian people, I beseech you to accept, Mr President and dear brother, the expression of my highest and fraternal regards and my sincere friendship and respect.

Signed: Abdou Diouf

During his stay, President Diouf held discussions with his Ivorian counterpart, President Houphouet-Boigny. Their discussions centered on current major issues, especially those concerning Africa, namely economic issues, the situation in southern Africa, especially the question of blacks in South Africa — South Africa, a problem which will certainly dominate the forthcoming OAU summit which is currently being actively prepared for in Addis Ababa by the foreign ministers of the pan-African organization. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

1984 Decrees Changed; Some Death Sentences Abolished

AB240825 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] has abolished the death sentence provided for under Decree 20 of 1984. Those convicted under the decree will now be sentenced to life imprisonment. This was announced in Lagos yesterday by the minister of justice and attorney general of the federation, Prince Bola Ajibola at the end of a 1-day meeting of the AFRC.

Offenses covered by the amended decree include illegal bankering and drug trafficking. The minister also announced the amendments to Decrees 2 and 3 of 1984. The AFRC meeting, which was the fifth this year, also gave the go-ahead for the setting up of an appeal tribunal to hear appeals from those convicted under the decrees. It will be headed by an Appeal Court judge, while its members will include senior army officers.

Illegal Miners To Get Life in Prison

AB241741 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Illegal mining of the country's mineral resources will as from now attract life imprisonment. The minister of justice and attorney-general of the federation, Prince Bola Ajibola announced this today while speaking to newsmen at Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, shortly before he left Lagos for Harare to attend the Commonwealth law conference. He said that the country's minerals were being heavily plundered and exploited even by foreign nationals in the northern part of the country. Prince Ajibola further announced that a new decree which will make it an offense to adulterate goods will soon be promulgated. Under it, offenders will serve prison sentences of up to 14 years. The minister also said that under the newly amended Decree 20, the chief of general Staff can now sign the warrant of arrest. According to Prince Ajibola, the inspector-general of police can no longer sign a warrant of any person to be detained under the new decree. He announced that the period of detention had also been reduced from 6 to 3 months.

Ajibola Leaves for Commonwealth Law Conference

AB221640 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of justice and attorney general of the federation, Prince Bola Ajibola, says there is a possibility of the Commonwealth helping to bring fleeing criminals to book. Prince Ajibola, who is leading a Nigerian delegation to the Commonwealth law conference opening in Harare, Zimbabwe, on Thursday, said in a statement in Lagos that the meeting will consider for adoption a scheme relating to mutual assistance in criminal matters among member-nations. The conference will

also examine the possibility of incorporating a provision dealing with international freezing, seizure, and forfeiture of proceeds from criminal acts committed in Commonwealth countries [sentence as heard].

Also on the agenda is the question of exchange of suspects among member-nations. A number of Nigerian politicians are wanted at home to answer charges of impropriety.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Returns From Ivory Coast

AB232227 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The head of state returned to Dakar coming from Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, this afternoon.

President Abdou Diouf, who was accompanied by the minister of communications, held discussions with President Houphouet-Boigny on bilateral cooperation and current African issues, notably the forthcoming OAU summit.

SIERRA LEONE

Army Chief of Staff Promoted to Major General

AB241637 Paris AFP in French 1341 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, 24 Jul (AFP) — Sierra Leonean Army chief of staff, Brigadier General Mohamed Tarawallie, has been promoted to the rank of major general, a communique published by the Ministry of Defense announced here today. Major General Tarawallie, aged 41, joined the Army in 1961 and was trained in Nigeria, London, and the United States. He was appointed army chief of staff and minister of state last November in the wake of the election of his predecessor, Joseph Momoh, as presdient of the Republic.

Heavy Gunfire Reported Near Main Army Post

AB241517 Paris AFP in English 1511 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, July 24 (AFP) — Automatic weapons fire broke out early Wednesday near the main Sierra Leone Armed Forces post in the Freetown suburb of Wilberforce, residents in the area said Thursday.

The residents said the gunfire occured near the residence of a newly-appointed junior minister, Daramy Rogers, who was reportedly seriously injured after jumping from the first floor (U.S. second floor) of his house.

Unconfirmed reports said the shooting started from the residence of an influential businessman who is currently in London and who employs a large private security force made up mainly of Palestinians.

There has been no official explanation for the shooting, although President Joseph Momoh was reported to have visited the area late Wednesday accompanied by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Major-General Mohamed Taawallie, and Police Inspector-General Patrick Johnson.

The shooting came four days after 15 persons were reported arrested in Kono, 475 kilomters [300 miles] east of Freetown, following an outbreak of fighting between rival political factions. The Kono incident was the latest in a series of violent confrontations related to disputes over the outcome of national elections last May and June.

President Momoh on Tuesday unexpectedly cancelled a planned trip to the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, to participate in a summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) due to begin next Tuesday. Sierra Leone will now be represented at the meeting by First Vice-President Francis Minah.

1986-87 Budget for Armed Forces Announced

AB232217 Paris AFP in French 1443 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, 23 Jul (AFP) — About $584,000 (about 7 million leones) will be allocated to the Sierra Leone Armed Forces for the year 1986-87, indicated the *Official Gazette* in Freetown on Wednesday. About $333,333 (4 million leones) will go to the military, while the police will receive $250,000, the gazette states.

On its part, the Ministry of Agriculture will be allocated $116,000 (2 million leones), while $166,666 will be given to Sierra Leone's 13 diplomatic missions abroad. The gazette adds that 500,000 will be allocated to the Health Ministry.

Exhibition Marks Anniversary of Ties With PRC

AB242223 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] An exhibition marking the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Sierra Leone is now under way at the City Hall in Freetown, according to a release issued at the Chinese Embassy.

TOGO

African Jurists Demand Release of Political Prisoners

AB241354 Paris AFP in French 0956 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Paris, 23 Jul (AFP) — The Association of African Jurists (AJA), which made an inquiry trip to Togo from 3 to 6 July, recommends the release of prisoners of opinion arrested for distributing anti-government leaflets, according to a report published in Paris.

The AJA, created in 1979 to promote the defense of human rights in Africa, decided to send two of its members to Lome, Guy Sibally (Ivory Coast) and Benoit Ngom, president of the association, following an Amnesty International report that prisoners are bieng held without trial in that country.

Out of a list of 13 persons considered as political prisoners by Amnesty International, 5 of them — Paul Doe Komla Kouma, Diasso Tanko, John Assignon Kossi, Johnson Achroe, and Amoussa Fataye — who were granted clemency by President Gnassingbe Eyadema, were released on 2 June, AJA noted after its mission to Togo.

Among the seven persons still detained, according to Togolese authorities, three — Randolph Anti, Adenyinka Ablan Randolph, and Emmanuel Yema Gu Konun — have been accused of distributing leaflets, and four — Amfpete Koku, Mensah Messanvi Biova, Lawson Late, and Kouao Grant — are being tried for using explosives in connection with the mysterious bomb attacks which shook Lome in August and September 1985.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Meets Swapo's Nujoma 24 July

MB242025 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] At the Futungo de Belas in Luanda early this evening Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received in audience Sam Nujoma, chairman of SWAPO. It is believed that during the audience the two leaders discussed issues related to the struggle of the Namibian people for their independence, which has courageously been waged by their class vanguard led by Namibian leader Sam Nujoma.

Soviet Delegation, Cambambe Officials Meet

MB241500 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Avenir Yefimov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, has recently visited Cambambe municipality in Cuanza Norte Province. More details are provided by the Cuanza Norte regional station.

[Begin unidentified radio announcer recording] In Cambambe municipality the USSR delegation was received by local party and government members, members of the MPLA-Labor Party youth wing, defense and security officials, and local (?businessmen). The Angolan delegation was headed by (Augusto Tomas), national director of the [word indistinct] department in the Ministry of Industry, while Comrade Avenir Yefimov led the Soviet delegation. The visit by the two delegations was undertaken to assess difficulties and problems in the area and to [words indistinct] to analyze continuing cooperation with the USSR. During the visit, both parties primarily discussed social issues and reaffirmed the need to solve several other issues without weakening existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two states and parties. [end recording]

BOTSWANA

British Foreign Secretary Howe Arrives for Talks

MB251136 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived in Gaborone this morning for talks with the Botswana Government on possible solutions to the problems engulfing South Africa and the whole of the southern African region.

On his arrival this morning, he was met by the acting minister of external affairs, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, and the British high commissioner to Botswana, Mr (?W. Jones)

He will hold disucssions with the president this afternoon after a briefing at the British high commissioner's residence. Sir Geoffrey leaves Gaborone this afternoon for Pretoria. Tomorrow, he will visit Lesotho and Swaziland for further discussions.

Sir Geoffrey was in Lusaka yesterday for talks with President Kenneth Kaunda about ways to get a dialogue going in South Africa between whites and blacks.

MAURITIUS

3 Ministers Resign in Dispute With Jugnauth

AB241908 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Port Loius, July 24 (AFP) — Three ministers in the government of Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth announced their resignations Thursday in the latest setback for the Mauritian leader.

Agriculture Minister Kishore Deerpalsing, Public Works Minister Rohit Beedausy, and Regional Administration Minister Rashid Soobadar said their resignations had been brought about by Mr. Jugnauth's "way of doing things." They said they would fully explain the reasons for their resignations at a public rally Friday.

In a statement, Mr. Jugnauth said the decision by the three ministers to quit the government had put an end to an "unbearable" situation. "They should have left sooner in the interests of decency," he said.

The three ministers have been highly critical of Mr. Jugnauth's leadership in recent weeks, and had issued a list of demands June 12 calling, among other things, for a special investigation into alleged Mauritian involvement in international drug trafficking.

A deputy for Mr. Jugnauth's ruling Mauritian Socialist Movement (MSM) was arrested earlier this year in Amsterdam and charged with smuggling heroin, while authorities in the French Indian Ocean territory of Reunion have been trying to stem the flow of drugs to the island from Mauritius. They also called for a complete overhaul of the leadership of Mr. Jugnauth's party.

Mr. Jugnauth agreed to most of the ministers' demands and the government crisis appeared to have been defused. But reconciliation talks with the three were halted by Mr. Jugnauth last week, opening the door for Thursday's resignations. It was the second group Cabinet resignation this year following a decision by four ministers to step down in January, including Foreign Minister M.A. Gayan.

MOZAMBIQUE

People's Assembly Discusses Activities, Election

MB232010 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The 15th session of the People's Assembly continued today with the deputies divided in six study groups assessing two documents, namely the report on the activities of the people's assemblies since their creation and the preparations of the second general elections. [passage omitted]

One of the study groups, which is assessing the activities of the people's assemblies, said that it is imperative to decentralize the assemblies, keeping in mind that the accumulation of tasks is contrary to the normal functioning of these organs. The group stated, however, that the accumulation resulted from the lack of cadres, a situation that leads to confusion regarding the role of the party, the assemblies, and the organs of the state apparatus because the same officials work for each of these bodies. This accumulation hinders accountability by the respective members because they end up being answerable to themselves.

On the second general elections to be held this year, the respective study group urged the repeal of clause No 6 of Article 20 of the electoral law, which says that the members of the Council of Ministers and the provincial governors are deputies of the people's assemblies in their own right. Under no circumstances should a citizen be allowed to be automatically elected as deputy. The study group says that no deputy shall be appointed, but rather must be elected by the people. [passage omitted]

PRC Premier Congratulates New Prime Minister

MB240816 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The Chinese premier has expressed his desire to consolidate friendship and cooperation between his country and Mozambique. Zhao Zyiang expressed this desire in a message of congratulations to Mario Machungo on his recent appointment as prime minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique. [passage omitted]

NAMIBIA

SADF Case Dismissal Sought Under Defense Act

MB241505 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1425 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Windhoek July 24 SAPA — A certificate issued in terms of the Defense Act by the SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet was submitted to a magistrate's court in the territory to halt criminal proceedings against four South African Defence Force [SADF] soldiers, a Windhoek attorney, Mr Dave Smuts, said today. The certificate in terms of Section 103 (4) of the act was handed in at Tsumeb in northern SWA/Namibia yesterday.

The four soldiers — Mr C.J. Harmse, Mr F.J. Herbst, Mr D.E. Enslin, and Mr J. Fernando — had already appeared in court but were not asked to plead to charges arising from the death of a civilian, Mr Frans Uapota, 48, who was allegedly beaten, kicked, and assaulted in northern SWA/Namibia last November 28. His widow, Mrs Victoria Mweuhanga, subsequently laid a murder charge.

Mr Smuts, who acts on behalf of the deceas "s family, said he found it "deeply disturbing" that the executiv f the government had sought to intervene in criminal proceedings where murder was alleged. Further "legal steps, if any are possible, will be considered," he said. The removal of the court's jurisdiction in such matters "undermines the entire legal process and the rule of law," Mr Smuts added.

The Defence Act empowers the SA state president to interpose and end court action — both criminal and civil — against members of the SADF if he held the opinion they had acted "in good faith... for the purpose of or in connection with the suppression of terrorism in an operational area, and it is in the national interest that the proceedings not be continued." The act prevents recourse to the courts and no reasons need to be given for such decisions. It was understood that the SWA/Namibian transitional government had acted on the authority of the South African state president.

There was considerable criticism world-wide about three years ago when the South African Justice Department issued a similar certificate to stop a court application for the release of detainees held at that time at a camp near Mariental in southern SWA/Namibia. Similar legislation was enacted by the Smith government before Zimbabwean independence, but the law has not been repealed by Mr Robert Mugabe after he came to power.

SOUTH AFRICA

Mobil Oil Vows To Remain in Country

MB241108 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 24, SAPA — Mobil intended staying in South Africa and becoming part of the change process, the chairman of Mobil Oil Southern Africa, Mr Georges Racine, stated in a letter accompanying their latest social report.

The company, one of the largest US investors in South Africa, was one of the original 12 companies to sign the Sullivan principle for non-racial employment practices.

"These are traumatic times for all large multi-national corporations. Some have chosen to quit South Africa rather than stay. But Mobil will not walk away from the problems."

The company's new 64-page illustrated social report, on the theme "The Challenge," contains another statment by Mr Racine.

"A new challenge faces us as South Africa enters one of the most testing periods in its history. We intend to play our part in meeting this challenge.

"This is why Mobil has established a R40-million foundation that will be devoted primarily to the upliftment of black education, but also to assist small business and agricultural development.

"We are aware of the calls that are being made for companies such as ours to disinvest from South Africa. Our reply to these demands is that economic power and growth is vital to the black communities and to business survival."

Investment through jobs and training provided that power, he

said.

Defense Minister Praises State of Emergency
MB240629 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2335 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] King Williams Town, July 23, SAPA — The state of emergency should not be viewed as a "state of doom or surrender," but as an opportunity to restore order to the country and to re-arrange priorities, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said here today.

General Malan was the guest of honour at a civic luncheon which followed the granting of the right of freedom of entry to King Williams Town to the Amatola Commando.

He said it would be "suicidal" to grant a licence to those who "perpetrated murd[illegible] violence and fear."

"Any state that embarks on fundamentals reforms should be willing to act with determination against subversive radicalism.

"That is the only way to protect the life and property of all who wish to live in normality and prosperity and who wish to progress."

Close ties between the security forces and civilian authorities were of the utmost importance.

"The road ahead demands joint efforts. In whatever capacity we serve or work, we shoudl take hands."

People should maintain their perspective and guard against becoming victims of a state of mind which doubted the future.

"I view the state of emergency as an opportunity to restore order in our country and to re-arrange priorities.

"It was a firm and deliberate step to prevent and eradicate chaos, violence and terrorism.

"The step was taken to secure our country and its people. It was taken in full knowledge of international outcries. Yet it serves to carry the message: We as South Africans will jointly handle our challenges."

General Malan said frameworks were being created in which black people espcially could live normal lives.

"They must be enabled to attend schools and places of work, to travel and do shopping without fear.

"It is against this background that no self-respecting nation can ever allow free rein to those who propagate murder, violence and disorder.

"I believe that much that is positive will emerge from the present. A new sense of security already prevails and greater understanding of one another will emerge.

"We are experiencing the growing pains of a new South Africa, a South Africa with ample opportunities for all who wish to build and resist destruction," General Malan said.

Deputy Minister Links Sanctions, Others Interests
MB221507 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1351 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — Countries applying punitive economic measures against South Africa were doing so primarily to serve their own best economic interests, the deputy minister of finance and of trade and industry, Mr Kent Durr, told business executives today.

Speaking at a meeting of the Executive's Association of Southern Africa, he said the bottom line of the increasing momentum against South Africa should be recognised for what it often was — theprotection of industries and jobs in other countries in a difficult economic climate.

"Against this background, it remains essential that South Africa maintain its existing export markets since, once pushed out, it will be twice as hard to re-enter them."

All the measures taken against South Africa were direct violations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and in complete disregard for the firm commitments and undertakings of various governments.

Citing Australia as an example, he said it was not coincidental that some of South Africa's loudest detractors were vying for the same export markets for coal, iron ore and agricultural products.

Similarly, in the United States the Democratic Party's sanctions bill targeted on the three major industries of coal, steel and uranium.

These struggling sectors in America wo[illegible]d be the greatest beneficiaries of sanctions because they were in direct competition with South Africa.

Describing events as "a long history of hypocritical double standards", Mr Durr said questions arose about loans which were made available when apartheid was "in full force" but which, ironically, were called up when the government was in the process of eliminating discrimination and was committed to constitutional reform.

"Possibly the very reason for this phenomenon is the picture painted by the media of reform leading to a Marxist regime, and big business anxiety about further reform resulting from this situation," he said.

"It is important that all South Africans, especially the workers, should take note that punitive measures taken against South Africa are being applied in the first instance to serve the best economic interests of other countries."

Sanctions against South Africa were supposed to be applied selectively in a manner ensuring their effective impact while

doing nothing to jeopardise job opportunities for blacks.

"However, they are now being used as non-tariff barriers in order to eliminate competition with South African products by favouring the local product," Mr Durr said.

It had been a tragedy that rising reform in South Africa had not been met with increasing acceptance and encouragement of further reform.

"The constant moving of goalposts and mindless sanctions threats have only made reform more difficult and encouraged the forces of reaction on one had and revolution on the other."

He said South Africa should not be deterred from its great task of building a greater democracy founded upon a dynamic free enterprise economy and expanding private property rights.

Bophuthatswana Leaders Oppose Dual Citizenship

MB220709 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0642 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Mafikeng, July 22, SAPA — At the annual congress of the ruling Democratic Party in the Lehurutshe constituency over the weekend, the minister of internal affairs, Chief Bernard Motsatis, repeatedly reiterated Bophuthatswana's stand against dual citizenship. He said people in South Africa, including Bophuthatswana citizens, were forced to accept the new identity documents. He referred to the Citizenship Act of 1986 which was passed in Parliament last month as the best remedy to fight dual citizenship and the new uniform identiy documents introduced in South Africa. Speaking at the same occasion Foreign Affairs Minister Mr T.M. Molatlhwa said the identity documents were of no significance to South African blacks as they could not vote for the central government — as such the documents endorsed apartheid.

Qwa Qwa Leader Questions National Council

MB200855 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The chief minister of Qwa Qwa has questioned the usefulness of the new national statutory council as an instrument of negotiation on constitutional changes. Interviewed by (Andrew Shale), he also made it clear that any negotiations that took place should be without preconditions.

[Begin video][Qwa Qwa Chief Minister Dr T.K. Mople] I always question the wisdom of setting conditions to be met before talks can be held. I am afraid if every population group would start stating conditions it would be an almost impossible task to reconcile those conditions as well as the demands. Therefore talks will never get off the ground under such conditions. And then, I must say there are peopel that say that Mandela, together with the ANC, should be unbanned before they can participate in the deliberations. But I am not opposed to Mandela being freed and the ANC being unbanned, as long as they are not being imposed upon other groups.

[(Shale)] What is your stand on black participation in the national statutory council?

[Mopeli] I must say that I have very strong reservations against participation. At this juncture, I do not think that the national council as envisaged by the state president would be an effective bargaining instrument. [end video]

Blacks in Townships, Homelands Get Property Rights

MB211129 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1120 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 21, SAPA — More details about blacks in proclaimed townships and in the self-governing territories being granted full property rights were released by the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerhard [name as received] Viljoen, at a press conference in Pretoria today.

Dr Viljoen said representatives of the six self-governing territories agreed during recent discussions with the South African Government to promote individual land-ownership in their areas.

They also agreed to the registration of property rights titles with the South African deeds office under the Deeds Registries Act of 1937.

Dr Viljoen said since individual land in proclaimed townships on trust land and in self-governing territories was presently conferred by the issue and registration of a deed of grant or right of leasehold at the regional offices of the Department of Development Aid and in the self-governing territories, it had been decided to:

— Institute full property rights titles in townships on trust land and to register titles under the Deeds Registries Act of 1937;

— Retain the less expensive issue of a deed of grant in recognition of individual land-ownership; and

— Adjust the existing deed of grant to bring it more in line with property rights title, without unnecessary, restrictive conditions.

Dr Viljoen said the regulations for the administration and control of townships in black areas, promulgated by Proclamation R293 of 1962, were being amended to make provision that:

— Any person may purchase a site in a township for residential purposes, whether he is the head of a family or not;

— A person purchasing a site may acquire and register the site by means of a deed of transfer, deed of grant or right of leasehold, provided that a deed of grant or right of leasehold shall not be registered after a deed of transfer has been registered in respect of the site;

— A person may substitute a deed of transfer for a deed of grant or right of leasehold; and

— The existing deed of grant be replaced with a new deed of grant to bring it more in line with property rights title.

"With the granting of individual property rights for blacks to land in proclaimed townships on trust land and in self-governing territories the deed of grant or right of leasehold is retained as a less expensive and less complex system of registration at a minimum registration cost of R2.00 per site," Dr Viljoen said.

"The registration of a deed of transfer with the South African deeds office is a more expensive system of registration owing to a provision in the Deeds Registries Act of 1937 that a conveyancer must draw up the necessary documentation."

The amendment to Proclamation R293 would be promulgated in the government gazette on Wednesday, Dr Viljoen said.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR on Avoiding Sanctions

A page 10 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 22 July says "the issue of sanctions on South Africa is moving to a head this week," with President Botha, the prosanctions governments and the constructive engagement countries playing a "power game." "It is unfortunate this game sometimes seems more important to them than achieving what South Africa most urgently needs — positive moves for change, and the goodwill of people across the spectrum to make progress possible." The editorial says the meeting between President Botha and Archbishop-elect Tutu may be a "flicker of hope" in the growing crisis since they are willing to "demonstrate the use of dialogue instead of confrontation." "Time is now so short that President Botha should feel impelled to speak out courageously before internal and foreign groupings commit themselves irretrievably to a bitter test of strength." "If something demonstrably positive and impressive to South Africa's own people could flow from this week's developments, and could lead to more talks beteween more key actors on the internal political stage, further sanctions could be postponed indefinitely, relieving pressure all round."

STAR on Commonwealth 'Club'

A second editorial on the same page says that calling the Commonwealth a "club" is an "apt appelation for a group wielding a heavy blunt instrument. The Commonwealth has become a pressure group specialising in blackmail in the most unfriendly way. One of the perks of Club membership is license to ignore human rights without public chastisement, provided the offences do not resemble old-style colonialism. That was where South Africa parted company with the Club, among whom are several exponents of fascist government, complete with masssacres, torture and detention without trial." The editorial says it is the members who are "menacing Britain with the Club" to impose sanctions on South Africa.

CITIZEN: Commonwealth Should Fold

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesbrug *The Citizen* in English on 22 July says South Africa is "being accused of helping to spark a constitutional crisis involving Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher," accused of "almost breaking up the Commonwealth," and "wrecking the Commonwealth Games. All because Mrs Thatcher won't impose immediate sanctions against South Africa." Yet, "other countries have dirtier hands than South Africa could be accused of having, morally and politically." Among other examples it notes that President Albert Rene of the Seychelles, which has joined the boycott, "can hardly point a finger at South Africa when it comes to talking of democratic rule in this part of the world" since he seized power in a coup. The editorial also points out that Zimbabwe has renewed its 21-year state of emergency "which shows how jolly democratic it isn't." With a "weird conglomeration of countries among the Games boycotters, one wonders whether (a) a constitutional crisis involving the Queen and Mrs Thatcher is really justified, (b) whether the Games deserve to be wrecked and (c) whether South Africa deserves to be singled out as the one country that must be punished by sanctions. The answer is 'no' to all three questions. So isn't it time Britons just let the Commonwealth fold its tents and disappear?"

ECONOMIST's 'Gold Bust' Panned

A page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 22 July says the "debate over sanctions is no longer a rational one, and therefore it is no longer possible to win it using rational arguments," but there is still "a need for cool heads" particularly in the corridors of political power, in big business, and among the respected journals of analysis. It is, therefore, particularly disappointing that normally so excellent a publication as *The Economist* should see fit to urge a 'gold bust' as the most effective possible sanction against SA." It believes that if Western central banks "flooded the market with gold from their vaults they would force down the price and bring South Africa to its knees." However, South Africa would have no choice but to default on its foreign debt. The editorial says that by gambling with gold, Western central bankers would "risk destroying for ever its age-old function as a store of value and compelling dependence on notoriously fickle paper currencies or Special Drawing Rights." They also risk other parties such as renegade bankers or the Russians "buying up the gold at bargain basement prices and thus gaining leverage if and when the gold price rises again." It is hoped that *The Economist* "had its tongue thrust firmly through its cheek when making the suggestion."

To U.S.: 'At Least Pay Attention'

On page 4 of *Business Day* Simon Barber writes from Washington that "this week, supposedly after much profound cogitation, the Reagan administration is to tell us what it really thinks of South Africa. The proper question is whether it has given the subject any thought at all." Barber says that the decision to nominate Robert Brown as ambassador to South Africa was a hasty decision, "crudely motivated, feckless and unconsidered," and that it was a "spur-of-the-moment political tactic." The nomination should have been checked out since Brown keeps friends and clients who have a record of "helping companies bust unions" and who are "the kind of corrupt parasite responsible for much of the mess Africa finds itself in." The White House should note that South Africa "may be a long way away, its problems may be intractable, but if you don't want to see it disintegrate into something truly nightmarish, at least pay attention."

SOWETAN on School Identity Documents

"There has been a deafening silence all round on the enforcement of identity cards for schoolchildren. Like most scandals which are left unchallenged the entire country will rue the day that

children — some of them hardly in their teens — were forced to carry identity documents," says a page 4 editorial in the Johannebsurg *Sowetan* in English on 22 July. Parents are hurting because their children have "become psychotic about carrying documents," and "most of the problems this country faces today stem from the enforcement of passes for black adults as well as the trauma and often humiliation that those documents caused." The editorial says that "history must now have taught us that for people to be hurting silently, and perhaps angrily inside, is worse than for them to make their grievances publicly known. It is better for all concerned that black parents express these protests right now instead of later when instability explodes into something worse." All parents are urged to call the Department of Education and Training's bluff. "The DET has to be told in no uncertain manner that these ID's are wrong. They will be unable to monitor little children, however hard they try. The Government failed to monitor the movement of adults."

Duncan on Identity Documents

On the same page, Sheena Duncan, advice office director of the Black Sash, writes in the "Focus" column that the new identity document is "the same for people of all race groups. There is no difference in the law between black and white people. The ID will be given to any person who is permanently and lawfully resident in South Africa." That means that all South African citizens are entitled to an ID. Foreigners who are permanently resident in South Africa with permission are also entitled to an ID." Duncan says that to apply for an identity document a black person can go to any office of the Department of Home Affairs and produce either a reference book, a birth certificate or other proof of birth together with two photographs. She also says that "everybody's fingerprints will be taken when they apply for an ID including the fingerprints of white, coloured and Indian people." "Any person who is lawfully and permanently resident in South Africa and who is entitled to an ID has freedom of movement," and "can work anywhere they can find a job." Black people can also be self-employed and start their own small business but are still "subject to by-laws of the local authority where they want to operate a business." Sheena Duncan points out that any black person "who is lawfully resident in South Africa can buy a site or a house in a black township," but due to the housing regulations in black townships which are still in force, is "still supposed to be listed on a house permit or to have a lodger's permit."

BEELD Wishes Thatcher 'Well'

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 22 July says in an editorial on page 10 that "it was Mrs Thatcher who once said let us put the "great" back in Britain." At the moment it seems as if the remnants of the once great British Empire are beginning to crumble. "We fear that the British themselves have made up the uncomfortable bed on which they now sleep." When South Africa was preparing to leave the Commonwealth it warned Britain that it too could be kicked out of that organization. Last night the Commonweaith threatened to break up because of Mrs Thatcher's "apathy in imposing sanctions" against South Africa. Geographically speaking Britain is getting smaller. However, Mrs Thatcher can still put the "great" back in Britain by refusing to be threatened. "Greatness lies in the spirit, in the heart. It is not a superficial trait. We wish Mrs Thatcher strength in the weeks ahead."

Visiting Unionists 'Wear Blinkers'

In another editorial on page 10 *Beeld* says "no one is so blind as one who does not want to see." The observation is applied to the so-called fact-finding missions to South Africa. An example of this is the recent visit by a group of international trade unionists who were invited by the Council of Unions of South Africa, and after 3 days in the country have decided that there is no solution to the South African problem. Despite the admission that progress has been made in the trade union movement, they are going back to call for more pressure on South Africa. "This can be expected from people who wear blinkers. One cannot blame South Africans if they feel that the government should be more selective about such fact-finding missions."

SOWETAN on Commonwealth

"It is very easy for white South Africans to shrug their shoulders while watching the Commonwealth tearing itself apart," says the page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 23 July. People are boycotting the games and urging their governments to impose sanctions because they "abhor apartheid," and South Africa responds by finding "breaches of human rights in other countries" and uses these to "whitewash itself." The editorial says that it is the black person "who feels the pinch of the shoe regardless of what is happening somewhere else." Once white South Africans turn to their black colleagues to hear what their needs are, "honest solutions will not continue to elude them." If they turn to blacks with the hope of "pulling the wool over their eyes," they will be disappointed, frustrated, and continue on the "mad merry-go-round of violence and counter-violence. We should see what is happening to the Commonwealth as a strong signal to us. Already the majority of blacks feel intimately touched by the events that white South Africans are scoffing at."

'Focus' on SA Citizenship

On the same page in the "Focus" column Sheena Duncan, advice office director of the Black Sash, says fewer than a quarter of the expected nine million people who have lost their South African citizenship will regain their citizenship since the Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha, "has told parliament that the Government thinks that 1,751,400 people will get South African citizenship." Duncan points out that applying for South African citizenship is not the same thing as applying for an identity document (ID). People who have property and family in one of the independent homelands and are afraid that citizenship might cause the homeland governments to victimize them, "can apply for a South African ID in order to have freedom of movement in South Africa," and "wait a while to apply for South African citizenship." The following people are entitled to get South African Citizenship: "Those who were born in South Africa before the date of independence of the homeland," those who "came from the homeland to South Africa after the date of independence but before July 1, 1986," "children who are under 21 years of age and one of whose parents have managed to get their South African citizenship back," and by naturalization. Sheena Duncan says that the pass laws and influx control "will not disappear until all the people who live in the independent homelands are free to move around South Africa as they choose," and "people who can get the new identity document are going to have a better chance of finding work than those who have bantustan passports."

BUSINESS DAY on RSA Economy

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 23 July says "at last there is a glimmer of light in the economic gloom," in a page 6 editorial. "The retreat of inflation from a rate of 20.7 percent in January to 16.9 perent in June is an indication that some benefit may be expected to emerge, along with all the misery, from the protracted depression." In the 70's, South Africa failed to "match the efforts of major trading partners to deal effectively with inflation" resulting in a "slide in the value of the currency, sky-high interest rates, excessive off-shore borrowings, and a debt burden that grew heavier with every drop in the exchange rate." The editorial says it is an "outmoded belief" that "more inflation is the price of higher employment." Inflation transfers "wealth from the property-less poor to the property-owning wealthy, a process which, if it has not actually caused civil unrest, has contributed nothing to stability." Fiscal drag is also another consequence of inflation and "allows the Receiver of Revenue to squeeze higher taxes out of people whose real income does not increase." It is hoped that having "achieved an apparent turning point in the fight against inflation, the fiscal and monetary authorities will not squander the gain by premature complacency. More than most countries, SA needs to observe the sound and conservative principles of economic management that, until the gold price rise of the seventies turned our heads, had served us very well indeed."

BUSINESS DAY on Insurance Claims

A page 6 editorial in the *Business Day* says "leading insurers report dramatic increases in car theft and housebreaking, both a reflection of the depression. Increased unemployment has, not surprisingly, been followed by an explosion of petty crime. Equally dramatic is the size of insurance claims," and "an increase in fraudulent claims is also a sign of the times. All this means that we are in for another round of poor year-end results from the short-term insurers, which last year were hit by heavy hail and rainstorm claims. And that, in turn, suggests that the vicious spiral of premium hikes is far from over."

Business Role in Social Reform

On the same page K.H. Hammonds says that "in an action that provoked international publicity and debate, General Motors MD Bob White wrote in a Port Elizabeth newspaper that his company would foot the legal expenses of any non-white arrested for trespassing on the city's white beaches." Hammond says South African business has "entered the political arena. In the last year, both local and foreign-owned companies have expanded the traditional interpretation of corporate social responsibility to include actions that directly question and confront government policy." Some executives say that "given the current crisis in SA and the perceived inability of government to act in the interest either of business or of the communities," the decision to act in a socially responsible manner "now requires political involvement," while other executives say business should "avoid the political route." Most executives agree that direct confrontation is most likely counterproductive. Even though there is the need for business involvement, a lack of practical strategy for implementation is admitted by former Progressive Federal Party leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert and Chief Minister of KwaZulu Mangosuthu Buthelezi. "Business leaders talk more often and more comfortably about creating a 'co-operative environment' for change — by initiating special programmes for development of black managers, by supporting educational programmes and, in general, by showing increasing awareness of and sensitivity to the economic needs of their employees and their communities. For now, it seems, these are the arenas in which business will produce substantial change — and actions like white's will remain the exception."

CITIZEN on Sanctions

"We have no doubt in our minds that barring a miracle, and we don't expect one, we are going to have some form of sanctions imposed on us," says the page 6 editorial in the Johannebsurg *The Citizen* in English on 23 July. It says that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher opposes total sanctions and "will try to have them limited so that neither British trade interests nor British investments here will be harmed," but South Africa does not want limited sanctions. It wants "no sanctions at all." Limited sanctions imposed on South Africa will be a signal for it to "jettison its former friends and trading partners, batten down the hatches and prepare for a siege economy. The repercussions of sanctions on the Governemnt's ability to win support for further major reforms will be considerable too. For if the country adopts a laager mentality, it will not want to make the concessions that are necessary to give Blacks their rightful place in the socio-political order." The Chamber of Mines has disclosed that the initial effects of the mounting international sanctions campaign are "beginning to have an impact on the coal mining industry," and the position will worsen "if the call for total sanctions in the European Parliament is successful." The editorial says that South Africans don't deserve and don't want sanctions of any kind. If they are imposed "the consequences will be felt by the very people they are intended to help. Sanctions will also rebound on those who introduce them."

Government 'Misreads' Reagan Speech

"Cautious welcome from the Government and vigorous denunciations from Bishop Tutu — such contradictory responses within South Africa to President Reagan's policy speech yesterday show clearly how polarisation grows, how little time there really is," says a page 12 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 23 July. "We think it will be a tragedy if the Government wilfully misreads the speech as a signal that it is doing more or less all right on the reform front. That President Reagan felt obliged to make a major policy statement indicates how crucial the issue has become." If South Africa allows President Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher to "topple" when they hold out "so strongly against further sanctions" it will "not only do two allies disservice but ensure implicably hostile successors." President Reagan has asked for the release of political prisoners and the unbanning of political organisations as "the price of his support." He has also asked for "a timetable for the total dismantling of apartheid." South Africa could "argue that he has no right to make demands. But that is to argue that it doesn't want this last chance from the world."

Land Act a 'Mistake'

Hannes de Wet writes on the same page that "a 70-year-long tragedy of mistake upon mistake," is the story of the way in which land rights for blacks in South Africa have been handled since the beginning of the century. Progressive Federal Party member Nic Olivier says, " 'Apart from the dompas, nothing has created as much bitterness, hate and resentment as our arrangements

through the years which limited blacks to own and acquire land.' " "The act of 1913 reserved about 10.5 million morgen of land for black occupation and stipulated that no black could own land outside this area," and in 1936, through the Native Trust and Land Act, Parliament provided for an extra 7.25 million morgen of land for blacks, but "the hope that these measures would satisfy blacks' hunger for land had long evaporated." Olivier says, " 'If we talk about reform and a new dispensation in South Africa, the question of rural land for blacks will have to be one of the first issues to be addressed — otherwise our talks about a new dispensation for blacks will remain unacceptable.' " He also says, " 'If one looks back to this period of 70 years, one is surprised that we were dumb, stupid, short-sighted and insensitive enough not to realise what we were doing to those people. Indeed, we have created a situation in which the black man became a stranger in his own country.' "

P.W. Botha's Courage Applauded

On the same page Robin Drew writes on an interview with former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith who says, " 'The South African Government is showing great courage in standing up to what is plain blackmail,' " and " 'President Botha's Government is handling the situation very well. When one considers how much the present government has done over the last couple of years to remove racial discrimination, it should be applauded not criticized for its actions.' " Smith believes that the real problem in South Africa is not a racial one but that " 'Russia is trying to gain control of the strategic treasure house of southern Africa.' " Smith says he is appalled at the "ignorance of people and their double standards" since there are dozens of countries where there is "less justice and freedom than in South Africa" but no criticism is voiced of them. On the question of the release of Nelson Mandela, he says, " 'I find it difficult to see how you can let anybody out of prison who says he is going to act illegally and unconstitutionally and promote terrorism.' " Smith also believes that in the end sanctions will not be imposed on South Africa since they will not work, when it is "as easy as falling off a wall for South Africa to break them." Yet, he believes that sanctions "could be disastrous" for South Africa's neighbours. Smith says the ANC is a "communist-oriented organisation" and if it is to form the government, Russia will "be in control in South Africa."

CAPE TIMES Sees Drift to Isolation

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 16 July, says that ambassadorial changes can "signal shifts in relations between countries and it is evident that such a shift is well under way. The most likely consequence, unfortunately could be less American involvement in this region rather than the contrary. Washington has done its level best to be helpful and to encourage evolutionary political change only to be told by president Botha, in effect, to go and jump in a lake." The editorial says, since 1985, there has been a "hardening of public opinion," and that American television audiences "were horrified by South African police methods, including the whipping of demonstrators and the notorious 'Trojan Horse' episode in Athlone. Anti-apartheid sentiment reached hurricane force." The declaration of a state of emergency, the clampdown on the press and the detentions "all served to intensify the negative trend." "Whatever happens in the public sector as a result, the American private sector is already disinvesting on a massive scale on economic as much as political grounds. People do not believe that strong-arm tactics will get South Africa anywhere. Nothing short of an acceptable accommodation of black political aspirations will restore confidence. And so the drift into isolation goes on and the prospect of a siege economy draws closer by the day."

Compromise 'Best Option'

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 21 July, says Professor David Welsh of the University of Cape town has put forward a plan for "massive investment" in South Africa, propelling it "out of a crippling recession towards an annual growth rate of 8 percent and offering the prospect of overcoming chronic poverty." For the plan, South Africa will have to form a government of "national reconciliation, drawing the Nationalist government and its main black adversaries together in an interim administration which would hammer out a new constitution." This proposal is viewed as "positive and practical." However, a deadlock is foreseen because "the State, while able to contain the violence racking the country, is unable to eliminate it," and "neither side will be able to achieve its goals but each will be able to inflict tremendous damage on the other. As Professor Welsh puts it, the problem is how to persuade the conflicting groups that negotiation leading to a compromise is much the best option for all."

Desolate Middle Ground in RSA

Robin Hallett writes from England and says on the same page that in the machinery of international opinion-forming about South Africa, *The Economist* periodical "occupies a position of very considerable importance." Hallett then points out that *The Economist* said in an editorial that " 'between such implacable rocks (as right-wing Afrikaners and black militants) the much vaunted middle ground of democratic reform is likely to be a desolate place.' " Hallett says that "all societies have their contradictions, their paradoxes. But in South Africa the contradictions seem sharper than elsewhere between bloody mindedness and human decency, callousness and compassion, an ostrich-like indiffernce to other people's problems and a passionate commitment to moral values. Such contradictions generate movement — and where there is movement, there cannot not be hope." Referring to a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) broadcast between a BBC correspondent and seven South Africans, including two ANC members, two Afrikaners and two English speakers, Hallett says that listening to the interview and remembering the editorial, the "middle ground" written about in the editorial "did not seem quite to desolate a place" the editorialist with his "exasperated generalization made it sound."

TRANSVALER on Economic Growth Rate

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 21 July, says in an editorial on page 16 that "the insight of an expert is not needed to observe that the message of the South African economy is getting clearer by the day." Unless the political and constitutional problems are solved, the growth rate will remain static with a lack of business confidence and uncertainty among the ordinary people. Recently, the South African Reserve Bank governor said he does not think the expected 3-percent growth rate will be achieved. The reasons for the economic ills are apparent. Uncertainty about the constitutional future and threatening sanctions have resulted in the economy not responding to the latest drastic measures to revive it. "It is clear that solutions cannot be found

immediately, but it does not mean that attempts at solving the problems should be relaxed."

Unconditional ANC Negotiations A Problem

Johannebsurg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 23 July says in an editorial on page 8 that "as far as the opposition to sanctions and an understanding of the negative results thereof are concerned, South Africa has two solid allies in President Reagan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher." It is this understanding, as indicated by President Reagan, that is encouraging. The real problem is that the governemnt is expected to negotiate with the ANC unconditionally.

Howe Part of Peace Process

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 23 July says in an editorial on page 10 that, "We are glad that Sir Geoffrey Howe began his South African visit by saying that this is not the last chance for peace in South Africa." Responsible people know that in politics there is seldom such finality. A make-or-break approach is not what is needed. Apparently the Thatcher government and the Reagan administration want change in South Africa to take place in a responsible manner. "Sir Geoffrey's view that he is part of the ongoing peace process is to be welcomed."

CITIZEN on Reagan Stance

The page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 24 July says: "South Africans, watching the growing pressures for sanctions, will be pleased at the uncompromising attitude taken by President Reagan." However, South Africans should understand that "Congress is in the mood for tough sanctions." The editorial also says that the "chagrin of sanctioneers is epitomised by Bishop Desmond Tutu's outburst: 'I found the speech nauseating. I think the West, for my part, can go to hell.' " But the editorial says "the majority of people will welcome the way in which President Reagan has come down on the side of peaceful change." The editorial concurs with Reagan's strong stance on the ANC and says "we believe that if it is Soviet-armed and some of its elements are engaged in calculated terror, there should be no discussions with the ANC, certainly not until it renounces violence." Concerning the pace of change, the government is committed to reform and will "continue this policy, and hopefully, speed it up." The editorial says that South Africans do "not have to show gratitude" toward President Reagan by falling over themselves to please him since he doesn't expect it from them. "We do want a new South Africa, we are in the process of bringing this about, and if other countries would only follow President Reagan's example and stop threatening us with sanctions, the Government's path to a shared society would be made much easier."

Government Avoids 'Proper Consultation'

"What on earth makes it so difficult for the Government to speak to and consult residents when a major issue such as the rent one becomes a problem," asks a page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 24 July. "It seems officials will always try the easy way out of solving problems that affect the lives of thousands of people, without having the decency to get proper consultation going. If the people launch certain protest actions and make certain demands, the usual tactic is to come over tough, and then provide solutions somewhere in the secrecy of official meetings, without trying to understand the problem." This is dangerous since "confrontational stances are quickly assumed." When the authorities approach the rent problem with threats to evict people and then physically put the threats into action, they "harden the resolve of most people not to pay rent. It is about time that the Government realised black people are tired of being ordered about in such a unilateral fashion."

'Focus' on Censorship

"The censorship laws under the state of emergency have pushed authors and publishers to the wall," says Nat Diseko in the "Focus" column on the same page. Due to the inception of the Publications Appeal Board, "which could declare any publication undesirable, writers and publishers of books have had to tread ever so lightly in order not to cause offence. But provisions under the state of emergency have given the Minister of Law and Order and his officers powers that go beyond formal censorship. Authors, publishers and booksellers now have to be even more cautious." Regarding the emergency regulations, author Nadine Gordimer says: " 'One of the gravest aspects is the intimidation of printers and booktraders who are responsible for the distribution of the books we write and produce.' " Mike Kirkwood, senior editor of Ravan Press, says it is "most disturbing" that some booksellers are taking books off their shelves and in effect practicing self-censorship. He also says that some printers have returned manuscripts fearing they might be contravening the censorship regulations if they go ahead with printing. Some publishers, too, are afraid to appraise certain books that they feel can result in them writing reviews that can contain "subversive statements." Author Sipho Sephamala says: " 'The censorship laws are going to accentuate the ignorance that has been prevalent in the country. Once people are not exposed to ideas that prevail in the rest of the world, they become like stunted plants that have grown in soil that is impoverished.' " Censorship is seen as " 'a logical extension of the whole system of repression' " by Professor Es'kia Mphalele. He says, " 'suppressing the imagination and ideas politicises the young and instils in them a spirit of revolt because the human mind will not allow itself to be chained indefinately.' " Diseko points out that the South African Media Council called for the repeal of the emergency regulations as "they affected the media."

STAR on Sanctions

"Reports that the South African coal industry is beginning to feel the effects of a fall-off in exports and may have to retrench miners should be salutary," says a page 10 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 24 July. "It is estimated that about 200,000 people (including dependents) could lose their livelihoods if coal sanctions snowball." The editorial says the pro-sanctions lobby abroad should note these effects, and the National Union of Mineworkers' belief that "things can't get worse for its black members," is "fallacious." The government too must "get rid of the idea that sanctions are nothing more than bad-tasting medicine — and that the mouth can soon be cleansed." British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit "offers a last chance to escape the unpleasant consequences of being sent to Coventry by the international community." "So matters are poised on a knife-edge. President Botha should give Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan good reason for sticking to their view that sanctions are not the answer."

Protest Through Advertising Columns

"In South Africa's crucial years, when all but the most political naive could perceive that apartheid was a treacherous blind alley, there was only a thin quaver of dissent from voters. The thunderous silence and excessive complacency encouraged the Government to blunder onwards for nearly four decades. In truth, most believed — and still do, astonishingly — that the South African ship of state was unsinkable," says another editorial on the same page. A solution, which concerned South Africans who legally want to "stand up and be counted" have found, is to "use newspaper advertising as a medium." "It would be starry-eyed to believe at this stage that the Government will turn about, restore therule of law and various freedoms, and abolish apartheid because it is the stated wish of some voters." However, it is important that "ordinary men and women, whose future is being tossed on to the wild waters, should at least be saying what they think about it all."

STAR on Plea for Emergency Repeal

A further editorial on the same page says that the "well-motivated plea" by the Media Council for the repeal of the emergency "deserves better than the contemptuous treatment given it by the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel." "The emergency is interfering with the democratic process. In the national interest the government cannot afford to ignore the damage the emergency is doing."

'Radical' Solution Needed

On the same page Peter Fabricius writes that in an address to the Graduate School of Business Association in Cape Town, Prof David Welsh, head of the University of Cape Town's department of political studies, proposed a plan "which included a government of national reconciliation — including the African National Congress — backed by aid and democratic guarantees from an international consortium." Professor Welsh acknowledged that the plan was " 'radical and fantastic,' but said the situation had become so 'intractable and desperate' that 'old styles of thinking' were no longer adequate." Welsh said the only alternative to the plan was " 'a steady descent into degenerative decline' and the destruction of the country's infrastructure."

Sanctions 'Agony' Prolonged

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 22 July says that suspension rather than outright renunciation of violence by the ANC is "the best which could be expected at this early stage." Yet President Botha's insistence that Mandela renounce violence outright as a condition for his release and the government's entering into negotiations with the ANC is a signal that Botha "has no intention whatever of negotiating with the ANC but is determined to crush the organization and achieve an outright military victory." The editorial points out that despite Botha's continued dialogue with Bishop Tutu, the dialogue with the West appears to be "grinding to a halt." "The pro-sanctions mood of public opinion in Europe, the United States and Britain is becoming intense, forcing decisions upon Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan which they would much rather put off, if they cannot avoid them altogether." Yet, Pretoria "feels impelled to shake its fist defiantly at the world while retreating into laager." Negotiation with "Mandela and the ANC and with other significant black leaders and organizations is inevitable. Why prolong the country's agony?"

Emergency Under Pressure

A second page 6 editorial in the *Cape Times* says the public pressure for the state of emergency to be lifted serves as a "much-needed reminder to the government that the citizens whose interests it purports to represent are not complacent about the extraordinary powers now wielded in the name of the state." Thus far much of the pressure has been on the legal front but is likely to "grow on other fronts as well. As Bishop Tutu advised President Botha yesterday, the government would do well to lift the emergency."

CAPE TIMES on Botha, Tutu Dialogue

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 23 July says President Botha's "penchant for issuing extended statements" after meetings such as the one between himself and Archbishop-elect of Cape Town Desmond Tutu, "is not to be encouraged, particularly when he takes it upon himself to lecture Bishop Tutu on how to be a good South African. Patriotism is not an Afrikaner Nationalist monopoly." However, "it remains encouraging that President Botha is for once listening to a black public figure who is not part of the established governmental framework." Bishop Tutu is not only a churchman but also a "significant black leader" since "so many recognized and influential black leaders and organizations are prevented by law from taking part any in political life. Others have to stand in, pending the release of leaders such as Mr Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. Meanwhile, President Botha and Bishop Tutu should keep talking."

CAPE TIMES on Group Areas Prosecutions

"The authorities' dogged persistence in using the Group Areas Act to harass married people who wish to live together but do not have the same race classification is both callous and inconsistent," says another editorial on the same page. "This continued hounding of citizens whose marriages have been effectively legalized by the repeal of the infamous Mixed Marriages Act is all the more reprehensible in the present political climate" since it is taking place at a time when "blacks are already setting up businesses in the city centre thanks to the government decision to open certain central business districts for free trading." The editorial says "it would appear that the authorities are not being not only inconsistent but spiteful in persisting with the prosecution of couples who merely wish to live with the marriage partner of their choice. The government could win some much-needed applause by ordering a stop to these Group Area prosecutions."

RSA Under International Scrutiny

Michael Acott writes on the same page in the "Politics Midweek" column that South Africa should learn that it is "a major focus of international attention, and will remain so until the system of government changes." He says that the South African race policies and human rights record "have long given offence to most of the rest of the world," and "the pace of reform is generally considered inadequate." He also says that it is irrelevant that "many of those who throw stones at South Africa live in glass houses." The advent of formal apartheid in 1948 sent "ripples of revulsion" around the world which are now coming back at South Africa as "waves of protest." Acott says that until South Africa has a new constitution and a government more representative of all the people of South Africa it "might as well

get used to being on the centre of the world stage."

BUSINESS DAY on Reagan, Thatcher

A page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 24 July says "President Ronald Reagan's surprisingly forthright rejection of punitive sanctions against South Africa has drawn the predictable condemnation from people like Bishop Desmond Tutu who say 'To hell with the West.' " However, "the bishop's curse may be premature" since "U.S. sanctions, in some or other degree, remain on the cards." The editorial says the British Labour Party is "hell-bent (to use a bishop's word) on sanctions, even if to do so it must misrepresent Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi as a fascist and slander South African liberals as racists. A moral crusade, tainted by unholy glee." But Margaret Thatcher has "met the tide head-on" and she and Reagan are not ready "to destroy SA in order to save it." "Smashing one of the world's major trading nations and mineral exporters would be capricious and unpredictable." Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan work together to "preserve structures against disintegration, not simply because their immediate political interests so demand, but because they share an instintive feeling that little good can arise from destructive means. Heaven help us, bishops and all, if the West ever does go to hell."

'Hijacking' of Right Wing

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 22 July says in an editorial on page 18 that "apparently all right-wing groups are not happy about the way in which Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and his Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] are busy hijacking this wing of South African politics." Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party) leader Mr Jaap Marais has expressed concern at the manner in which he and the Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, are being relegated to the background in the process of establishing a right-wing front. Mr Marais' frustration is understandable because he rejects the white homeland policy. Dr Treurnicht, who received the AWB with open arms, can reduce the tension by categorically stating where he stands in relation to the inward struggle developing around him.

BEELD on Reagan Speech

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 24 July says in an editorial on page 10 that it is expected that "certain South Africans would be offended by some statements made by President Reagan on South Africa." The negative comment on certain aspects of the system of government is "irritatingly predictable to some of our leaders," Yet "we choose to concentrate on the positive aspects of his speech." So much of the understanding South Africa has demanded of the outside world has been expressed in his speech. He has even referred to the barbaric deeds of the ANC. He has emphasized many points in South Africa's favor, and put the case of South Africa in a manner that had not been done in years. No one is surprised at the criticism leveled at South Africa. However, everything taken into consideration, it is the most important support South Africa has received in the past year or two. "It is not every day that the leader of the West speaks about South Africa in such a way. It would be a pity if the opportunity it affords us was not used."

SWAZILAND

Mswati Pledges Commitment to 'Border Adjustment'

MB231805 Mababen Television Service in SiSwati 1630 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Address by King Mswati III to the nation at Ludzidzini Royal Residence Cattle Byre on 23 July — recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: I am here to tell you that, since the coronation, I have not thanked the nation for its commendable behavior on that occassion. I am grateful for all the preparations for the occassion and for the assistance rendered by other nations. I would also like to express my gratitude to the queen mother, the chiefs, and the nation as a whole for holding the fort while I was away at school. Even though there was apparent friction in the country, I am pleased there were no reports of bloodshed. King Somhlolo used to say a king is a king through his people, and I still maintain that today.

Fellow countrymen, I would also like to assure you that I will continue to address you in the cattle byre and nowhere else. My countrymen, I am still working on the question of border adjustment. I have not abandoned it; I am going ahead with it. I would request that the chiefs stay in touch, meeting to discuss issues of concern to the nation. I thank you, my countrymen.

ZAMBIA

Reportage on British Foreign Secreatary's Visit

Howe Arrives in Lusaka

MB241831 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] British foreign secretary and current chairman of the European Economic Community, EEC, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived in Lusaka today for talks with President Kaunda. Sir Geoffrey and his wife were met on arrival at Lusaka International Airport by Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Gibson Chigaga. He is due to meet President Kaunda tonight at State House.

Sir Geoffrey did not make a statement on arrival at the airport but is certain to brief President Kaunda on the results of his latest shuttle to South Africa, where he conferred with South African President P.W. Botha and his foreign minister. He is due to return to South Africa for the second round of talks with South African authorities.

Kaunda Rebukes Howe

HK250038 Hong Kong AFP in English 0031 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Lusaka, July 25 (AFP) — President Kenneth Kaunda of

Zambia sharply rebuked the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, on his arrival here Thursday, telling him he was unwelcome on grounds Britain and the United States were conspiring to uphold apartheid.

"As a fellow human being, Mr. Foreign Minister, you are welcome, but as a messenger you are not welcome at all", Mr. Kaunda said. "I have agreed to meet you for two reasons. One, because you are a Briton under the queen whom I respect so much, and because of the EEC".

His voice rising in anger, Mr. Kaunda referred to President Ronald Reagan's speech this week ruling out sanctions against Pretoria, and said: "I see some conspiracy between Reagan and Thatcher. If your colleagues are serious about change to avoid bloodshed, Reagan wouldn't have delivered that speech".

As Sir Geoffrey flushed, and Zambian officials looked taken aback, Mr. Kaunda added: "You are kissing apartheid, you and Ronald Reagan, and I cannot accept that, Sir Geoffrey, I do not know what you will achieve from this mission".

Sir Geoffrey, visibly shaken, defended his southern African mission as president of the European Community's Council of Ministers and denied there was any conspiracy to protect apartheid.

He said the purpose of his mission was to reaffirm the central position of the EEC, "that of ensuring the end of apartheid as soon as possible".

The situation was very serious and he had for that reason proposed solutions to the South African Government. It was clear the necessary changes would require "an ear of reason" on the part of the Pretoria government, Sir Geoffrey added.

Kaunda Interviewed by BBC

MB250847 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the "24 Hours" Program]

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, is now on his way to Botswana for the next leg of his mission to southern Africa. His reception there is likely to be better than the one he received in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, from President Kaunda who bitterly attacked British and U.S. policy on South Africa.

The British delegation, though are saying that the talks which followed the Zambian president's outburst amounted to a very serious discussion about various ways to get a dialogue going in South Africa.

When the BBC's John Simpson spoke to President Kaunda a short time ago, he asked whether Sir Geoffrey had given any signs of hope for a negotiated settlement there.

[Begin recording] [Kaunda] It is a pity, John, that I am given to keeping confidence, confidentiality, of even those ideas with which I totally disagree. But what I can say, I received no other hope at all from what Sir Geoffrey told me. As I said last night, as a man, a human being, a free human being, he is welcome. We knew from the beginning that this mission would not achieve anything. Now, by his standards, by the standards of the Ronald Reagans of this world, the Margaret Thatchers of this world, maybe it did — obtained something. I have seen nothing at all to bring hope to my troubled mind. Nothing at all.

[Simpson] But it sounds though from what you say that President Botha did give him some grounds for thinking that there might be the possibility of starting dialogue in South Africa?

[Kaunda] None that he told me. I got nothing all round. Nothing [word indistinct] on anything that would give me hope that we're moving in some direction that might avert the holocaust I have spoken about all this time.

[Simpson] As a result of what you heard last night from Sir Geoffrey, is it more or less likely that Zambia will withdraw from the Commonwealth after the conference in just over a week's time?

[Kaunda] I cannot say what I am going to do at this point in time because much will be determined by the summit in London. It's only a week from now, probably they will act different [word indistinct] and indeed we have the people of Britian themselves, other nations...[changes thought] Rajiv Gandhi comes from the so-called Third World, as I do. So I have to see what leaders are going to do at the summit. If nothing comes out of that conference, I must reluctantly be forced to make that move and [word indistinct] to quit or not. I have put it before my Central Committee, that I am going to London with a very clear mind, without any prejudice at all, because I know that if I took that action, if I must, it would be a very, very [word indistinct] I know this much in my life. So, I am not taking this lightly. [end recording]

Prime Minister Cites Zimbabwean Peace Example

MB222030 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane said today that Zimbabwe's demonstration that peace can prevail through racial integration is a source of inspiration and pride for Africa. In a statement released today, the prime minister said that by accommodating former rebel leader Ian Smith, Zimbabwe has shown that peace can be achieved through racial harmony. Mr Musokotwane's remakers were made last week when he bid farewell to outgoing Zimbabwe High Commissioner to Zambia Mr K. Nyati.

Defense Minister in Bulgaria for Talks

For coverage of the visit of Defense Minister Malimba Masheke to Bulgaria, including talks with Bulgarian military officials, see the Bulgaria section of the 24 July East Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Continues Appeal for One-Party System

MB240634 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 24 July 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has appealed to all people to work towards the unity of political parties in the country. He noted that in a multi-party system of government there is always a recurring possibility of conflict.

Speaking at a reception at the Bulawayo State House last night, Comrade Mugabe said all those who died or became disabled for the independence of the country did so without thinking of their (?task). He added that the armed struggle was executed against a background of who was able to carry out the mission.

Earlier, Comrade Mugabe was conferred the freedom of the city of Bulawayo by the City Council. Speaking at the ceremony, he said only a secure Bulawayo, free from bandits and dissidents can substantially heighten his pride of being a free citizen of the city. The prime minister said the drought and the difficulties of the security situation brought about by South Africa and the bandits have put constraints on the growth of the country's economy. He urged the Bulaway City Council to engage in meaningful productive ventures including joint ventures with the private sector.

New Police Rank Structure Announced

MB230524 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2155 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Bulawayo, July 23 SAPA — The Zimbabwan prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, today announced a new police rank structure policy which will complete the Africanisation of Zimbabwes once white-dominated force.

Opening a new police station at Ntumbane, the scene after independence of fierce fighting between rival guerrillas of his own ZANLA forces and Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZIPRA, Mr Mugabe said the present rank system was being modified. All entrants would in future join at the same rank.

For the past quarter century, since the ranks of "white trooper" and "African constable" were abolished, entrants with GCE (General Certificate of Education) 0-level were admitted as "patrol officers" (a non-commissioned rank) and those with basic education as constables. 0-level is slightly below South African matric.

Until 1978 there were no blacks above the rank of patrol officer. Since then many black NCO's who joined as constables have been commissioned. The Zimbabwe Republic Police [ZRP] now has its second black commissioner, Mr Henry Nukurazhizha, his predecessor having being dismissed for alleged misconduct.

Former guerrillas, most from ZANLA, have entered as patrol officers and been given accelerated promotion.

There are believed to be less than 100 whites left in the estimated 8,000-member ZRP, which until 1980 retained the anachronistic title "British/South Africa Police," a relic of its origin in 1890 as Cecil Rhodes' British/South Africa Company police.